

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

24 OCTOBER 1986

Iran-Iraq War

Two Iraqi warplanes were downed by antiaircraft fire in western Iran, IRNA reported.

In remarks cited by KUNA, the new Soviet ambassador to the UAE Feliks Nicolayevich Fedotov disclosed that the USSR had contacts with Iran and Iraq as well as with Islamic states, the Arab League, India, European leaders, and the United States in attempts to end the war. The envoy termed the conflict a "crime" and said that without Soviet arms supplies to Iraq under their defense agreement, "the matter would have been extremely difficult."

Lebanon

Voice of Lebanon radio reported that casualties rose to some 15 killed and 29 wounded in "very serious" fighting among Palestinian and Amal gunmen in the Al-Rashidiyah camp area near Tyre. In an effort to defuse the situation, an extraordinary meeting of the joint security committee called for an immediate

cease-fire, the radio noted. Meanwhile, in a statement cited by Beirut radio, Amal officials in the south demanded the execution of the Palestinians who committed the "hideous massacre" of Amal "mujahidin" while a PLO military statement broadcast by Baghdad Voice of the PLO radio accused Amal of "criminal attacks" in coordination with "Zionist and Lahd agressions."

Libya

In a meeting with Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati and the Revolution Guards Corps minister, Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud reaffirmed Libya's support for Iran in its war against the "Ba'thist-Zionist enemy," Tehran radio reported.

PDRY

Prior to YSP Secretary General 'Ali Salim al-Bid's departure for his first official visit to Ethiopia, former President 'Ali Nasir's son and six others who had taken refuge in the Ethiopian Embassy were allowed to leave the country, according to an official announcement cited by AFP.

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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KUWAIT

Paper Interviews Chief of Staff Ghanim*JN230800 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 21 Oct 86 p 7*

[Interview with Major General 'Abdallah Farraj Ghanim, chief of the General Staff of the Kuwaiti Army and Armed Forces, by Hana' al-Nuri in Kuwait — date not given]

[Excerpts] [Hana' al-Nuri] Has the Ministry of Defense completed its contingency plans?

['Abdallah Farraj al-Ghanim] The name of the Ministry of Defense indicates its mission. It is ready to face contingencies. Readiness has to be backed by a plan that takes into account future developments. The plans are there, and I would like to assure everyone that we have more than one plan to face any contingency, whatever its type and whatever source engineers it. Every department has its views and draws up a plan commensurate with the type and magnitude of the event.

[Al-Nuri] In view of the fact that oil tankers and merchant ships of the GCC states continue to be the target of attacks on the high seas, is there any intention to provide them with protection in the future?

[Al-Ghanim] It must be clear that in all countries war measures are taken as a result of a political decision. It is the political leadership that is responsible for determining the extent and usefulness of war measures. With regard to the ships of the GCC states, the matter depends on the GCC's top political leadership. However, from the logical point of view we can appreciate the seriousness of the attacks on ships and the repercussions of such attacks, for the attack on ships in many cases is, even according to international law, similar to an attack on the homeland itself. Kuwait is concerned about the matter and about providing the necessary protection. Kuwait's territorial waters have air and naval protection, and we are trying to coordinate with our sisters the GCC states on this matter, specifically to designate a sector for each state to protect. [passage omitted]

[Al-Nuri] How do you assess the first stage of the "Peninsula Shield," and is there any intention to expand it and add other forces to it?

[Al-Ghanim] The "Peninsula Shield" idea was a sound, successful, and at the same time necessary idea as it has given the various armies of the GCC states a greater opportunity to be together as part of an integrated military formation. Through such coexistence the soldiers get to know each other better and become closer to each other psychologically, mentally, and also with regard to joint and harmonious preparation and unified performance. The idea has imposed itself and imposed its success. Therefore, it is expanding as units are periodically replaced — whenever an experiment is completed — by other units.

[Al-Nuri] Is it possible to unify the arms cooperation programs among the GCC states?

[Al-Ghanim] Any battle is an integrated action carried out by forces and corps that are appropriate for fighting such a battle. In the planning, preparation, and execution processes the various corps participating in a battle support one another in the attainment of the same objective. Such measures unify the forces wittingly or unwittingly. Indeed, from the beginning of the first operations and moves these forces merge into a single entity. Thus one can say that purposeful programs for military cooperation are truly unifying programs.

[Al-Nuri] Will Kuwait be receiving further consignments of arms in the very near future?

[Al-Ghanim] Arms requirements never end, and the development of weapons is ceaseless. Here, the matter becomes intertwined: Military needs require weapons, and the weapons require a reassessment of the stages of preparedness. The result is that the army is in a constant state of motion — although such motion cannot be seen. The logic of military preparedness thus indicates that arms consignments do not stop.

[Al-Nuri] Have you received all the British Hawk aircraft?

[Al-Ghanim] We have taken delivery of all the aircraft. Pilot training has been completed, and the aircraft will be in active service soon.

[Al-Nuri] Are there plans to bring in other types of aircraft?

[Al-Ghanim] Yes, there are. We are keeping abreast of developments in aviation and air defense systems. Our weapons, hardware, and forces will have to undergo continuous modernization.

[Al-Nuri] Do you contemplate the acquisition of modern laser-equipped weapons? Does Kuwait or the GCC have long-range plans for nuclear armament?

[Al-Ghanim] We already use laser beams. Technically speaking, laser beams home in missiles to their targets. Therefore, correctly speaking, laser is not a weapon but a helping factor. It is still in an experimental stage as a weapon. As for atomic weapons, it is now common knowledge Israel is the only nuclear power in the Near East and Middle East. We view this very seriously, and it is up to the political leaderships, rather than the military, to do something about it. [passage omitted]

[Al-Nuri] What preparations are being made to build an army of reserves? You said recently that a study is being made on this.

[Al-Ghanim] We have been holding meetings on the subject. Yesterday we discussed with senior officers the formation of reserve forces. Conscripts join the army, receive training, and then their service comes to an end. Thereafter they become either soldiers or reserve officers. This group has to be organized. Now we have a reserve force estimated at tens of thousands. These have to be organized by incorporating them into the Armed Forces to make up for part of the shortfall. With the surplus, we can build a reserve force under the name battalion 20, or 5 or whatever. Each force may be attached to brigade, as a second line.

[Al-Nuri] How do you evaluate the Kuwaiti Army and armed forces personnel?

[Al-Ghanim] Objectively speaking, they possess the level of efficiency necessary to take on responsibility. Thanks God, a good number of our officers have attained a high level in terms of military sciences. Some hold MA degrees, for example. The training level in the Kuwaiti Army is very good. It gained experience from action in the 1967 and 1973 wars. I myself fought in those wars. The Kuwaiti officers have acquitted themselves both on the Egyptian and Syrian fronts.

[Al-Nuri] What is the latest news regarding acquiring the air-borne warning and control system and marine surveillance system the GCC countries intend to purchase?

[Al-Ghanim] The GCC intends to purchase one of the technologically-advanced early warning aircraft. Studies show that one Gulf state can purchase it and the cost will be shared by all the GCC states. Such an aircraft can benefit us better when it belongs to the six GCC states.

[Al-Nuri] Are there plans to unify the GCC states' weapon purchases?

[Al-Ghanim] We are trying to do so. In fact, homogeneity began to appear, particularly in the exercises held. The GCC and senior commanders aim to unify weapons.

[Al-Nuri] What progress has been made toward acquiring an early warning network to protect Kuwaiti skies?

[Al-Ghanim] I would like to convey to all the good news that we have attained a good level of progress in this regard. God willing, this network will be operational next year. It is possible that it will be 40 percent operational at the beginning of next year, but will be completely functional for command and control by August and September the same year. [passage omitted]

PDRY

'Ali Nasir's Son Leaves Ethiopian Embassy

NC231749 Paris AFP in English 1731 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Aden, Oct 23 (AFP) — Jamal 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, son of the former president of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, left the country Tuesday with official permission, along with six other persons sheltering since last January in the Ethiopian Embassy, it was announced here. The seven also included the brother of deposed president 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

According to press reports published outside South Yemen, the South Yemeni authorities had had the Embassy surrounded, with a view to a possible assault. Mr. 'Ali Nasir's two sons, 'Ali and Jamal Nasir, and a number of supporters, had taken refuge in the Embassy. But according to the reports, the Ethiopian ambassador warned the authorities not to attack.

President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad was stripped of his duties and expelled from the Yemen Socialist Party (YSP) after the bloody

coup of last January 13 and replaced on February 8 by the current president, Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas. Meanwhile, it was also announced that the YSP Central Committee's Secretary-General, 'Ali Salim al-Bid, left Aden Thursday for an official visit to Ethiopia.

Mr. al-Bid, who is making his first visit to Ethiopia since his appointment as secretary-general following the coup, will talk with Ethiopian officials on ways of consolidating bilateral relations. Before leaving, Mr. al-Bid underlined to reporters "the historical and strategic links uniting the two countries," the announcement said.

YSP Delegation Leaves on Visit to Ethiopia

EA231958 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, left Aden at noon today at the head of a high-level delegation for the socialist Republic of Ethiopia on an official visit in response to an invitation from Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the WPE Central Committee, chairman of the PMAC, and Commander in Chief of the Ethiopian Revolutionary Armed Forces. [passage omitted]

The brother secretary general made a press statement shortly before his departure in which he said: This visit of ours to the Socialist Republic of Ethiopia comes in the framework of strengthening the militant relations between our party and WPE in that we are linked to friendly Ethiopia by historical, strategic and principled relations on the basis of the unity of common principles and aims based on the principles of scientific socialism and proletarian internationalism, and the close cohesion of the Yemeni and Ethiopian revolutions.

Our discussions with Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam and Ethiopian comrades will deal with the relations between the two friendly countries on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation and the party cooperation agreement. They will deal with the strengthening of the relationship between the two friendly parties and countries. We will also review with Comrade Mengistu ways of strengthening and coordinating joint efforts in the area, the current situation, and the development of conditions in the area and in the Middle East in general, as well as the situation on the African continent and the international arena.

UAE

Soviet Ambassador on Gulf War, Other Issues

JN231049 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0738 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 23 Oct (WAKH) — Soviet Ambassador to the UAE Feliks Nikolayevich Fedotov has described his country's relations with the UAE as strong and developing. In an exclusive statement to the newspaper *Al-Ittihad*, published in its weekly issue today, he emphasized that the USSR values and appreciates the UAE's foreign policy. He also emphasized that relations between the UAE and the USSR are longstanding and developing as the USSR was one of the first countries to recognize the

UAE's independence. He added that his country established diplomatic relations with the UAE out of its belief that relations among countries must be built on the principles of peaceful coexistence and equality.

The Soviet ambassador added that the exchange of ambassadors between the UAE and the USSR bolsters bilateral relations. He expressed his appreciation of the UAE's foreign policy and its economic and development plans for the prosperity of its people, indicating that all this has led the two countries to adopt close positions toward the vital and fateful issues for the sake of establishing peace and equality. In a similar statement to *Al-Shariqah*-based newspaper *Al-Khalij*, the Soviet ambassador emphasized his country's position on the Iraq-Iran war — a position that calls for ending this war because it precludes the formation of a strong unified eastern Arab front. He described this war as a large-scale tragedy, adding that the USSR sees no sense in its continuation and considers it a crime that must immediately end.

The Soviet ambassador talked about his country's efforts to end this war through negotiations between the two sides, expressing regret over the failure of these efforts. He attributed this failure to Iran's stand, indicating that Iraq has made proposals to settle the war peacefully, while Iran is determined to end the conflict through military confrontation. He also emphasized the USSR's stand on the Middle East conflict and said his country believes that the Arab- Israeli conflict must be resolved according to the principles of justice, adding that resolving the conflict must be achieved by concerted efforts and not through the Camp David accords or any separate solutions.

The Soviet ambassador said that the Soviet peace initiative or the Arab Fes plan can be considered a basis for resolving the conflict at a UN-sponsored conference, adding that his country believes that the Middle East conflict can only be resolved through an international conference. He emphasized that his country will continue to support the Arab cause. On another subject, the Soviet ambassador said that the Gorbachev-Reagan summit ended without agreement although the USSR had submitted specific proposals.

Ghali Discusses Diplomatic Objectives, Efforts

PM230911 Cairo AL-MUSAWWAR in Arabic

17 Oct 86 pp 12-16

[Interview with Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali by Sana' Al-Sa'id; date and place not given]

[Text] [Sa'id] President Mubarak has shouldered his enormous responsibilities as head of state from 14 October 1981 to the present. There is no doubt that he has modified and altered the Egyptian foreign policy course in the 5 years since he assumed the presidency. What are the most prominent tendencies?

[Ghali] There is no doubt that President Mubarak's political approach and his personality have given Egyptian diplomatic action a distinctive character. But we must not forget that before October 1981, i.e. before he assumed the presidency, President Mubarak was, by virtue of being vice president since 1975, in an important position which enabled him to take part in decision-making and to exercise an important influence on the state's domestic and foreign policy. President Mubarak was at the center of the political establishment. Thus, he had the opportunity to shoulder major responsibility in charting the course of Egypt's foreign policy. Perhaps this has been made evident in the continuity of Egypt's foreign policy. When I speak of continuity, I mean continuation of the fundamental objectives and tendencies serving the national interests.

[Sa'id] Does this mean that our foreign policy prior to 14 October 1981 was the same as our policy since that date?

[Ghali] The foreign policy's broad lines are the same. But the head of state, by virtue of being constitutionally responsible for charting foreign policy, is the official who determines that policy's priorities and the method of their implementation.

But as of the first day he assumed power, President Mubarak made it clear that foreign policy must serve national security and economic development first and foremost. Our national interests are the only thing that determines the course of our relations with other countries. The degree to which development is tied to security, stability, and peace is no secret.

The distinguishing characteristic of President Mubarak's personality is perhaps his calmness, deliberation, and determination not to resort to violent changes or to the so-called method of electric shocks. This has allowed every change in foreign policy to come about automatically, without clamor, and with a gradualness that may not be noticed except in the medium or long term.

[Sa'id] In the light of the above, what is the basic difference in Egypt's foreign policy under the Al-Sadat administration and its foreign policy under the Mubarak administration?

[Ghali] The basic difference lies, as I have already pointed out, in the priorities and method and in the difference between the two leaders' personalities. Moreover, foreign policy is no more than an interaction between national objectives, international circumstances, and the surrounding conditions engulfing us. Considering that these circumstances and conditions change, then foreign policy must keep pace with this change. Perhaps this

explains why scientific analysis does not accept the call by some people to apply Nasirism in foreign policy. This is because the foreign policy Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir adopted in the 1950's and 1960's fitted the circumstances of the 1950's and 1960's. Therefore, applying that policy under totally different circumstances is out of the question. In the same way, the Egyptian foreign policy of the 1970's cannot be Egypt's foreign policy in the 1980's or 1990's. The foreign policy of a country is exactly like a living organism that must develop in order that it does not freeze, because freezing is death itself.

[Sa'id] Can you define to us the most significant accomplishments and the main features of the policy embraced by Egypt in the past 5 years?

[Ghali] To begin with, I would say the alteration of the balance in Egypt's nonaligned position. Egypt's nonaligned position has been entrenched and bolstered. Under the Al-Sadat administration Egypt's interest in the military battle which culminated in the October 1973 victory and in the diplomatic battle which culminated in conclusion of the peace treaty in 1979 diverted Egypt to a degree from the policy of nonalignment. Add to this the fact that the rejectionist states which allied themselves with the leftist states in the Nonaligned Movement tried to expel Egypt from the movement. They had succeeded in ousting Egypt from the Arab League and from the Islamic Conference Organization. Consequently, Egypt's position in the movement seemed to be a defensive position in which Egypt was channelling all its capabilities into repelling any assault confronting it. This reduced the effectiveness of Egypt's positive role. It is indisputable that one of the objectives of President Mubarak's diplomacy has been to alter the balance in the movement. This has restored to Egypt its vanguard role in the Nonaligned Movement.

[Sa'id] You have lived with the experiences of both President Al-Sadat's administration and president Mubarak's administration and you saw on the spot the defensive position Egypt took at the 1979 Havana conference and the vanguard position it took at the 1983 New Delhi conference and the 1986 Harare conference. What are the obvious differences in the two policies? Has full confidence been restored between Moscow and Cairo or are greater diplomatic touches still needed to restore this confidence?

[Ghali] The restoration of diplomatic relations between Egypt and the Soviet Union and the improvement of these relations have helped give new meaning to Egyptian nonalignment within the movement.

Second, rapprochement has prevailed between Egypt and the radical countries in the Movement. This rapprochement came about when the true Egyptian position on the Palestinian issue in Particular and on nonaligned policy generally became clear to these countries.

On President Mubarak's instructions I have visited countries such as Nicaragua, Togo, and Angola. Our diplomatic relations with countries such as Ethiopia and Madagascar have improved. I have also visited Berlin and Moscow. Thus, a kind of balance has developed in our relations with the countries of both camps, and this has helped to cement Egypt's vanguard role in the Nonaligned Movement.

Third, Egypt has succeeded in including the Soviet Union in the Regional peace process by calling for an international conference in which the Soviet Union participates in the peace process. At last month's meeting in Alexandria Egyptian diplomacy succeeded in obtaining a commitment from Israeli Prime Minister Peres to accept the principle of an international conference.

[Sa'id] But in the attempt to achieve a balance with the Soviet Union, isn't it feared that the step may come at the expense of Egypt's foreign relations with the United States?

[Ghali] The balance with the Soviet Union has not been achieved at the expense of our special relations with the United States, which has played the role of full partner in the peace process. Without this role we would not have been able to achieve what we have accomplished, whether in connection with Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai or in connection with referring Taba to arbitration. Moreover, one of the examples of Egypt's pursuit of balance is its constant and continuing rejection of the idea of giving any military bases to a superpower out of its commitment to the principles of nonalignment.

[Sa'id] But despite the alteration of the balance, there are those who say that relations with the United States continue to be much stronger than relations with the Soviet Union and that the slogan of nonintervention in Egypt's internal affairs seems to be a slogan raised by Egypt to apply to the Soviet Union but not to the United States.

[Ghali] This is untrue. We cling to the principle of nonintervention in our domestic affairs by any foreign country. This applies to all. The Egyptian political will emanates from the Egyptian people's conscience. President Mubarak and his government reject foreign intervention as a principle, regardless of whether such intervention comes from the East or from the West. President Mubarak has proved this on several occasions.

On the other hand, nonalignment does not require a precise mathematical balance in a nonaligned country's relations with each of the two camps. At times the political situation and national interests dictate cementing the relations with one camp at the expense of another, but without allowing it to reach the point of alignment or alliance. In the period when there was confrontation with Israel, the circumstances required us to have special relations with the Soviet Union. In the period when diplomatic confrontation replaced military confrontation, our relations with the United States were strengthened. But in both cases relations did not and will not turn into alignment or alliance.

[Sa'id] In the light of this analysis you are making in assessing our relations with the two camps, I wonder: Has clarity prevailed in our relations with each of the two superpowers, without any sensitivities?

[Ghali] Under President Mubarak's administration our relations with the two superpowers have been characterized by full clarity and frankness within the framework of Egypt's adherence to the policy and principles of nonalignment. On the one hand, the relations of firm cooperation and friendship with the United States have continued on the basis of mutual respect and deep

understanding of each country's national interests. On the other hand, our relations with the Soviet Union have overcome the sensitivities and problems of previous periods and are now characterized fundamentally by friendship and cooperation. The two messages President Mubarak sent to Reagan and Gorbachev prior to the Iceland summit on the 11th of this month are the best reflection of the spirit of this new policy, which is founded on the principles of nonalignment.

[Sa'id] Can it be said on the other hand that with the balanced policy he has undertaken President Mubarak has curtailed the unilateral role played by the United States in the peace process and that this curtailment has been further confirmed by the emphasis put on holding an international conference in which the Soviet Union participates?

[Ghali] First, it is not an objective of Egyptian diplomacy to curtail any role. On the contrary, we are asking the United States to devote greater attention and to move more actively in connection with what is happening in the Middle East. When we demand a Soviet role in the Middle East, this must be viewed as a necessary addition to the U.S. role because the Middle East crisis has a cold war dimension. Cold war history confirms that the conflicts of this war, whether in Korea in the 1950's, in the Berlin Blockade in the early 1960's, in Vietnam, or in the Middle East in the 1980's, cannot be settled except with the united efforts of the two superpowers and with agreement between them on a minimum understanding.

[Sa'id] At the African level, I wonder: Has Egypt's interest in Africa escalated under President Mubarak's administration?

[Ghali] Mubarak's African diplomacy has been founded on a vigilant understanding of the African continent's importance. Mubarak's visits to Africa when he was vice president and his participation in the African summits in Mauritius in 1976 and Libreville in 1977, the special Lagos summit in 1980, and the Nairobi summit in 1981 confirm President Mubarak's interest in African affairs since he was vice president. It is natural that he would give African affairs a high priority in Egyptian foreign policy.

[Sa'id] Egypt's role of mediator and promoter of solidarity has been entrenched in the various parts of the African continent in an attempt to heal the rift between the African countries, to contain their conflicts, and to overcome their problems. To what extent has Egypt succeeded in performing this role?

[Ghali] An objective of Egypt's diplomacy in Africa is to settle African conflicts peacefully. Under President Mubarak's administration Egypt has actually tried to undertake the role of mediator, especially between Ethiopia and Somalia and Burkina Faso and Mali. It has also tried to play a role in the Western Sahara issue and the Chad issue within the framework of the OAU and in side contacts beyond this framework. At times we have succeeded, while at other times the circumstances have obstructed the achievement of the desired goals. But this does not mean that we will not continue this mediation role.

[Sa'id] But some people have the impression that Egypt has not utilized all its capabilities in its new firm relations with Ethiopia

to neutralize Ethiopia, at least in connection with Sudan's worries about the problem of the south.

[Ghali] Mediation diplomacy is founded primarily on the agreement of the two parties to a conflict that a third party undertake this mediation role. Therefore, if one of the two parties to a conflict rejects Egypt's role as a mediator, we cannot impose ourselves. Otherwise this is considered intervention in the domestic affairs of the disputing countries, which is something we do not accept. But at the same time I say that Egyptian diplomacy is prepared to offer its friendly mediation services to lessen the intensity of the conflicts or to find a peaceful settlement for them if it is asked to do so. But we will not impose ourselves.

[Sa'id] In the broad African arena we notice that Egyptian-Sudanese relations have retreated into a corner. Rather, these days are witnessing tepidity and deterioration in these relations.

[Ghali] There is no tepidity or deterioration in Egyptian-Sudanese relations. We in Cairo and Khartoum must ponder new frameworks for cooperation between the two countries. There is the Andogo Group which combines the Nile Basin countries. There is no doubt that this is a new framework for cooperation between Egypt and Sudan.

[Sa'id] But relations between Egypt and Sudan are much deeper than to be confined to the Andogo Group.

[Ghali] I have cited Andogo just as one of the formulas for cooperation between the two countries. I have said that, in addition to this framework, there have to be other frameworks to turn the special relations between Egypt and Sudan in to truly special relations. I appeal here to Egyptian and Sudanese intellectuals to seriously ponder and examine the obstacles facing the relations between the northern and southern parts of the valley and to discuss the methods and means that may be adopted to overcome these obstacles and to formulate the new frameworks for future relations.

[Sa'id] At the Arab level, how has Egyptian diplomacy managed to reconcile Egyptian-Israeli relations with the strong commitments to the Arab countries? Has this diplomacy achieved the desirable balance in the past 5 years?

[Ghali] Egyptian diplomacy has succeeded in maintaining some sort of a balance between Egypt's commitment to peace and its Arab commitments and affiliation. Normal relations have been restored between Egypt and the PLO and Egypt and Jordan, keeping in mind that the PLO and Jordan are the two main parties to the Palestinian issue. Despite this, Egypt has managed to maintain its diplomatic relations with Israel. Moreover, it has exploited these relations to serve the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. Thus, Egypt has become the only country having relations with the parties to the conflict. This has qualified it and continues to qualify it to perform a mediation role. The proof is that the Alexandria summit devoted all its efforts to the Palestinian issue.

[Sa'id] To underline the tendency toward realism and frankness, President Mubarak has asked the PLO to recognize Resolutions

242 and 338 and to adhere to the February agreement as a framework for cooperation between it and Jordan.

Is this a change in Egypt's position on the Palestinian issue and have the Palestinians accepted it or has it evoked their criticism behind the scenes?

[Ghali] There is continuity in Egyptian policy on the Palestinian issue — a continuity founded on realism and on the need for direct dialogue with the Israeli side. This was made clear when Egypt invited the PLO to attend Mena House preparatory conference in 1977. It also appeared clearly in the Egyptian-French draft resolution of 1982 which is still recorded on the Security Council's agenda. This draft resolution is based on mutual and simultaneous recognition by the PLO and Israel. This realism continues to be the characteristic of Egyptian diplomacy, which rejects confrontations and calls for negotiation and dialogue to establish a lasting, comprehensive, and just peace in the area. President Mubarak's demand for the recognition of Resolutions 242 and 338 reflects frankness and a steering away from slogans. Egypt does not believe in confidential diplomacy or the diplomacy of masks. It believes in diplomatic openness and in stating the facts frankly. What Egypt says openly is what it says in closed meetings. The overwhelming majority of Palestinians, whether in the occupied territories or in exile, revere the Egyptian frankness and prefer it to the oneupmanship of the sloganizers who have turned the Palestinian issue into an instrument to achieve their goals and dreams of dominating the Palestinians and usurping their independent decisionmaking.

[Sa'id] Keeping in mind the results and gains of the past 5 years of diplomacy with Israel, and with Shamir as new prime minister, do you view the experience of the relations with Israel and the future course of these relations with satisfaction or with caution, anxiety, and anticipation?

[Ghali] We view Israel and our relations with Israel realistically. One of the dictates of this realism is to deal with whomever is in power. What is important is our intrinsic strength and our will and capability to continue to work for peace. On the other hand, we believe that coordination of the Arab positions will strengthen the Egyptian position and bolster the Egyptian negotiator's negotiating capability in the coming diplomatic battles which we will have to wage to achieve a comprehensive, lasting, and just peace in the area.

[Sa'id] While many have praised Egypt's support for Iraq, which calls for peace, others have been inclined to say that Egypt has failed to contain this war, has not been able to perform a conciliatory role, and, on the contrary, has taken the side of Iraq.

[Ghali] It is true that Egyptian diplomacy has failed to contain this war. But this does not apply to us alone. All the parties that tried to contain this war, whether the United Nations, the Islamic Conference, the Nonaligned Movement or numerous individual mediations, have also failed. This is not something we use as an excuse and not a reason to dissuade us from continuing the attempt to end this war. On the other hand, I say that Egypt took a neutral position toward the two parties to this war when it erupted in September 1980. But when Iraq called for peace, negotiation, and dialogue and declared its readiness to adhere to

the Algiers agreement of 1975, Egypt sided with Iraq, which sides with peace. We are against war and for peace. We will maintain this position, which is the position of the overwhelming majority in the international community.

[Sa'id] Tense relations threatening violence continue to exist between Egypt and each of Syria and Libya even though President Mubarak has not resorted to cheap maneuvers, propaganda campaigns, or plots in emulation of the two countries' method against Egypt.

[Ghali] The tension has not come from Egypt but from those two countries.

Second, President Mubarak is the best mouthpiece of the Egyptian people's collective will, which says that Egypt is much bigger than the rabid campaigns and than the trivialities disseminated by these two countries.

Third, relations between the Egyptian people and the Syrian and Libyan peoples are strong and firm. We are proud of these relations, which are more durable and stronger than the transient disputes embraced by the current leaderships of the two countries.

[Sa'id] What about the position on Lebanon? President Mubarak has made it clear on more than one occasion that Egypt is against the warring militias, against Syria's presence in Lebanon, and against the security belt which Israel insists on maintaining in Southern Lebanon.

[Ghali] Here also there is continuity in Egyptian diplomacy vis-a-vis Lebanon. Since the preparatory conference held in Alexandria in 1944 prior to the announcement of the Arab League charter on 22 March 1945, Egypt has supported Lebanon's regional unity, its political independence, and its national unity. Egypt believes that the presence of these elements is sure to open the path for Lebanon's participation in building Arab society.

We demand the full withdrawal of every Israeli soldier in Southern Lebanon. We support the recent Security Council resolution which reaffirms the provisions of resolutions 508 and 509, issued in the wake of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in June 1982. There are constant contacts between President Mubarak and President Amin al-Jumayyil, who represents the legitimate Lebanese Government, and all the Lebanese parties within the framework of calm diplomacy.

[Sa'id] Now that we are engaged in dynamic, active, and diverse diplomacy in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Arab world, do you think that Egypt is qualified for this diplomacy or has the capabilities for this policy, especially since certain circles have cast doubts on these capabilities and alleged that Egypt's role is no more than a marginal role and that it behooves Egypt to turn its attention to its domestic problems?

[Ghali] Egypt's geopolitical position between three continents, its civilizational influence, and its demographic weight are elements and factors that qualify Egypt to have a multifaceted, active, dynamic, diverse, and purposeful diplomacy founded on develop-

ment. There is no contradiction between domestic problems and external interests. On the contrary, the latter serve Egypt's domestic issues and contribute to finding solutions to these issues. When we negotiate with the IMF we need the support of friendly countries. This support does not come except through active diplomatic relations. When we try to find solutions to the Nile water problems we must have firm relations with the Nile Basin countries. When we work to establish peace in the area and in Africa, this effort is connected with economic development inside Egypt because there can be no development in a climate of tension and of military confrontations. Consequently, Egyptian diplomacy is in the service of Egypt's domestic issues first and foremost.

Libyans Urged To Act Against Al-Qadhdhafi

NC240518 Cairo Voice of the Arabs in Arabic
2048 GMT 23 Oct 86

[From the "Voice of the Libyan People" program]

[Excerpt] Steadfast Libyan people, may God's peace and blessings be upon you: O honest people of Libya, O people of gallantry and zeal, O Libyan people, men and women in every village, city, oasis, hamlet, and valley: The commandos who were martyred in the Bab al-'Aziziyah battle sacrificed their lives for their homeland, for Arabism, and for the Libyan people. The charlatan Al-Qadhdhafi, who controls the Libyan people, hanged their young and old in the schools, universities, and public squares. He showed them hanged on television in order to terrorize our people, the young and the old alike. Not even under Italian rule and colonization were such things done to us.

The Libyan people have lost their security, safety, justice, and freedom. The sons and daughters of the Libyan people are tortured in Al-Qadhdhafi's jails. They have been deprived of the right to think freely and tell the truth, and their money has been squandered in the markets of usury [words indistinct].

O Libyan people, the young men who were martyred in the Bab al-'Aziziyah battle sacrificed their lives out of their zeal for their country and their rejection of oppression, injustice, and tyranny. They refused to acquiesce and adjust when they saw honor disgraced, sanctity desecrated, and the heads of Libya's girls [words indistinct]. Their zeal and love for their country and for the Libyan people, who were an example in the struggle and fight against oppressors, and who worship God and exalt his messenger, prompted them to sacrifice their lives to honor, Arabism, and dignity. This is the courage that is required of every Libyan. We wish all the Libyan people were like [names indistinct], Al-Shuwayhidi, Al-Zuhrah, 'Abd al-Hayy, Khalid, Shukri, and other heroic Libyan martyrs, martyrs of dignity and honor.

The homeland is [words indistinct]. Others are vilifying us because we remain silent, doing nothing, merely looking on at what is happening in our country. This is disgraceful and humiliating. Never before has it been said that we accept oppression. How can we let this charlatan (?wreak havoc) on our country, defame our honor, and take our young girls, against our will, to camps and [words indistinct] the dens of shamelessness and

debauchery. He takes our young girls on his travels to the East and West [words indistinct].

O courageous Libyan people, each one of us must take action and spur people on everywhere. When your brother martyrs entered Libya and attacked the Bab al-Aziziyah barracks, they sought to disperse the dark cloud hanging over us, the cloud that defamed our honor and tortured us day and night and during the holy month of Ramadan and other blessed months. What we want you to do is to take action. In the first attack some of our brothers in the Army were martyred. God granted them martyrdom. Now we want you all to move against this tyrant and oppressor [words indistinct].

O every Libyan man and woman, O great-grandsons of 'Umar al-Mukhtar, Al-Sawahili, and Al-Baruni, O brothers of Huwash, Al-Layyath, Abu Ghararah, Al-Shaybani, Al-Matuni, Shalmush, and Zurti, who were hanged by the charlatan before your eyes while you were unable to do anything, O brethren, our country has been destroyed, O good people and sons of good people, our country has been destroyed. The longer we remain silent, the greater the destruction and devastation will be. We are dutybound to prove to the world that the Libyans who fought the Italians and expelled them are capable of destroying Al-Qadhafi and of freeing the country of his evil and corrupt regime. [passage omitted]

Shamir Scored for W. Bank Settlements Remarks

NC231548 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1240 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Muhammad Sharaf commentary: "This Overriding Danger Hanging Over the Heads of the Arab People"]

[Text] In statements President Husni Mubarak made last week — and, indeed, has been making for some time — he reiterated the belief that Palestinian groups should work out their differences and that Arab countries should reach a minimum degree of unity. These two conditions are necessary for Palestinian and Arab participation in the proposed international conference for peace in the Middle East.

Mubarak's remarks should be assessed in the light of the signals sent by the new Israeli Government under Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. To begin with, we have to bear in mind that Egypt made it clear that it deals with Israel government to government rather than on an individual basis.

Having won the Knesset's vote of confidence, Yitzhaq Shamir said that he would encourage more settlements in the occupied Arab territories. Shamir did not even bother to mention that these territories are occupied, implying that they are Israeli and that he will be dealing with them in the same way he deals with the territories given to Israel by virtue of the UN partition resolution of 1947. Shamir also promised to eliminate the Palestinian presence in Lebanon and to expel the Palestinians from the area, pledging that he would not deal with the PLO. What is more peculiar, however, is that Shamir did not make any reference to the proposed international conference for Middle East peace, which had been approved by Shim'on Peres, his predecessor, who

is now serving as the foreign minister.

In another interesting development, Israel's representative sent a message to the UN secretary general asking for the closure of PLO offices worldwide. Shamir had earlier made a similar request to the U.S. Administration. The State Department turned down the request and a department spokesman said that the administration saw no reason to meet this demand. Meanwhile, there has been speculation that Israel intentionally leaked news that it possessed 100 to 200 nuclear bombs, in order to intimidate Arab countries and their people.

Such were the events surrounding Shamir's accession to office in Israel. The questions that arise are: Will the Palestinian groups continue their disputes and their abuse of the sacred cause? Will the Arab countries remain at odds with this overriding danger hanging over their heads? Future events will provide the answer to these questions.

Shamir Speech 'Discouraging' Start

NC240505 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2245 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, 23 Oct (MENA) — The newspaper *Al-Ahram* strongly criticizes Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's address to the Knesset on the occasion of his assuming office as Shim'on Peres' successor. The paper says that the speech is a discouraging beginning and raises many questions about his credibility regarding continued support for peace in the region. In its Friday edition, *Al-Ahram* says that Shamir's radical start — declaring his desire and determination to expand settlement of the occupied Arab land — is a serious blow to international efforts currently underway to make 1987 the year of negotiations and peace in the Middle East.

Al-Ahram points out that these irresponsible remarks will strengthen the trend toward extremism and one-upmanship on both the Arab and Israeli sides and, consequently, weaken the current of moderation that exists on both sides. *Al-Ahram* goes on to say that despite our annoyance with Shamir's statement, Egypt's policy is determined by its dealings with governments, not with individuals. We will, for our part, continue to strengthen the trend toward moderation by advocating peace, because the alternative is not in the interest of justice, security, and stability.

Mubarak Addresses Officers on Navy Day

NC231645 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak met with senior officers of the Armed Forces at Abu Dhikri Hall at the Alexandria naval base today. The gathering formed part of the celebrations to mark Navy Day. The president was met at the base by Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, and Navy Commander Vice Admiral 'Ali Jad. Dr Yusuf Wali, deputy prime minister, minister of agriculture and food security, and NDP secretary general, was present, as was Information Minister Safwat Al-Sharif.

After the meeting, Al-Sharif said that the president told the gathering that the Navy is faithfully carrying out its task of defending the country. The president then mentioned the country's economic problems, saying that with hard work and application we will surmount these difficulties. He called for more efforts and a better use of resources to accelerate the course of progress.

President Mubarak also asserted that democracy will gain further ground. Freedom, democracy, the sovereignty of the law, and government through institutions are all permanent features of Egyptian political life, he said, praising democracy for its role in releasing the potentials of the people. The president stressed the need to work within the framework of comprehensive economic and social planning. Renovation of the country's infrastructure should proceed in tandem with social and economic development. Comprehensive development should benefit both rural and urban areas; this is the right of the people, Mubarak said.

Having reviewed the achievements of the 5-year plan, Mubarak moved on to foreign policy. He commented on Egypt's improved Arab ties, making particular reference to the distinguished relations linking Egypt, Oman, and Jordan. The president called for a unified Arab position that would pave the way for the restoration of the Golan Heights and the occupied Arab territories and for a solution of the Palestinian problem.

The president also called for a halt to foreign interference in Lebanon and for a concerted approach to the Iraq-Iran war and its possible escalation. At this juncture, the president expressed his astonishment at the Syrian and Libyan attitude, which ignores higher Arab interests. President Mubarak said that our relations with our Arab brothers and with the world as a whole are based on respect, honesty, good judgement, avoidance of one-upmanship, and recognition of the supreme interests of nations. The president also called on the PLO to close its ranks.

Ivorian Envoy 'Summoned' Over Embassy in Israel *NC231345 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1220 GMT 23 Oct 86*

[Text] Cairo, 23 Oct (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has summoned Ivorian Ambassador to Egypt Koffi Kouame to give him a message for Ivorian Foreign Minister Simeon Ake. The status of Jerusalem as defined by the United Nations and the OAU is the topic of the message, which also points out that the entire world community has rejected Israel's decision to make Jerusalem its capital. Explaining his country's position, the Ivorian ambassador said his government has not made any political decision as to the possibility of opening an embassy in Israel. The Ivory Coast, he said, is firmly opposed to the seizure of land by force, and this applies to Jerusalem, the Golan Heights, the West Bank, and Gaza.

Lotfi Receives Djibouti Foreign Minister *NC231243 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1218 GMT 23 Oct 86*

[Text] Cairo, 23 Oct (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lotfi met today with Moumin Bahdon Farah, Djibouti minister of

foreign affairs and cooperation. They discussed means of bolstering all aspects of bilateral cooperation. The prime minister also asserted that relations between Egypt and Djibouti are both close and fraternal. During the meeting, they agreed that a number of Egyptian Arabic-language teachers would be sent to Djibouti to help provide education in that language. This is in addition to the scholarships that the Al-Azhar University offers Djibouti nationals.

Djibouti's Farah Views Talks *NC232106 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2000 GMT 23 Oct 86*

[Excerpts] Cairo, 23 Oct (MENA) — Moumin Bahdon Farah, Djibouti's minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, said today that he will take a message from President Husni Mubarak to Djibouti's President Hassan Gouled in reply to the latter's message. Speaking at a news conference in Cairo tonight, Farah, whose official visit to Egypt concludes tomorrow morning, said he gave President Mubarak an invitation from President Hassan Gouled to visit Djibouti. Mubarak accepted, and the date of the trip will be determined soon.

Concerning his country's resumption of diplomatic relations with Egypt, Farah said: This decision was Djibouti's alone. It is a matter of sovereignty. Djibouti would not consult with any other country on a matter that is purely national. He added that Djibouti had always maintained ties with Egypt, albeit unofficially. [passage omitted]

Referring to political issues discussed during his talks in Cairo, Farah said: Our talks with Egyptian officials dealt with Middle Eastern, African, and international affairs. We paid particular attention to the situation in the Middle East, the Palestinian problem, and the Lebanese question. He added: We also discussed recent developments in South Africa, Namibia's independence, and the problems facing the African Frontline States.

Farah was asked what the Arab world should do now that the idea of an international conference for peace in the Middle East has received general acceptance. He said: The Arab world is required to do only one thing: Unify its ranks. In particular, the Palestinian brothers should present a united front. If these conditions are not met, any international conference that might be convened will not produce positive results. [passage omitted]

Asked whether his talks in Cairo touched on military cooperation, Farah said that both countries are located in the same strategic region. The Red Sea zone, he stated, is a sensitive part of the world. There is bound to be consultation between the two countries on the areas that concern them. We hope that some of our military personnel will receive training in Egyptian military academies.

On Egypt's request to the OAU to set up an international committee to investigate the death of Mozambican President Samora Machel, Farah said that this is an appropriate step in light of the mysterious circumstances of Machel's death.

Djibouti's Farah Ends Visit, Departs

NC240908 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0834 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, 24 Oct (MENA) — Moumin Bahdon Farah, Djibouti's minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, along with the members of his delegation left Cairo today for home following a 2-day visit to Egypt. In a predeparture statement, the foreign minister said he was satisfied with his trip and praised Egypt's understanding of issues affecting the Horn of Africa and its concern about Arab affairs, including the Palestinian question. On relations between Egypt and Djibouti, he expressed hope that they would develop and help bring prosperity to the two fraternal states. He noted that visits would be exchanged by delegations from both countries to implement the agreements that have been reached.

Lutfi, Iraqi Awqaf Minister Discuss Gulf War

NC231407 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1300 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, 23 Oct (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi met today with Iraqi Awqaf Minister 'Abdallah Fadil, who is currently visiting Egypt. During the session, the Iraqi minister highlighted his country's strong position in the war. He added

that Iraq still stand by President Saddam Husayn's recent initiative to stop the Gulf war, which promises nothing but grave consequences for the region. Bilateral relations were also discussed at the meeting, which was attended by Egyptian Awqaf Minister Dr Muhammad al-Ahmadi Abu al-Nur.

Awqaf Ministers Sign Protocol

JN231445 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1405 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, 23 Oct (INA) — Iraq and Egypt signed a cooperation protocol on Awqaf and religious affairs here today. Awqaf and Religious Affairs Minister 'Abdallah Fadil signed it for Iraq while Egyptian Awqaf Minister Dr Muhammad al-Ahmadi Abu al-Nur signed it for Egypt. The protocol covers the exchange of visits by men of religion and exchange of Islamic publications and manuscripts, participation in Islamic conferences and seminars to be held in the two countries, and coordinated stands at international and regional conference and activities. The protocol also emphasizes the importance of the Islamic publishers' role in the two countries to further Islamic causes and enhance the status of Islamic Shari'a. The protocol also covers the establishment of a periodic Islamic book fair.

Communique No 2,414 on 22-23 Oct Operations

*JN231724 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1700 GMT 23 Oct 86*

[Communique No 2,414 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 23 October 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With the determination of men who are loyal to their homeland, we continue to defend our great homeland and destroy the remnants of the aggressors. The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. Our formations in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah continued their combat activities against enemy units. Thanks to their effective blows, our formations killed 10 enemy soldiers, wounded others, destroyed 3 infantry positions, and paralyzed the enemy's engineering works.

2. An enemy group tried to approach one of our forward units' positions in the II Army Corps central sector. Our units opened fire on it, forcing it to flee after many were killed and wounded. Elsewhere in the same sector, three enemy soldiers were killed and others were wounded.

3. Two positions of various types were destroyed, and one medium machine gun and two Kalashnikovs were captured in the VII Army Corps sector.

4. One enemy soldier was killed and others were wounded in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

5. The criminal enemy shelled (Gardaku) village with long-range artillery, inflicting losses among civilians.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 23 October 1986

Ramadan Receives Message From Turkey's Ozal

JN231437 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1340 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 23 Oct (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, received Turkish Ambassador to Iraq Nuzhet Kandemir here today. The Turkish ambassador delivered a written message to Taha Yasin Ramadan from Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal on bilateral relations and ways of promoting them to serve the two countries' interests. [passage omitted]

Oil Minister Departs for New Delhi Meeting

*JN232130 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
2000 GMT 23 Oct 86*

[Text] Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad al-'Uraybi left Baghdad for New Delhi this evening as head of a delegation that will participate in the 10th session of the Iraqi-Indian joint committee, which will begin meeting there Saturday. In a statement to INA, Al-'Uraybi said the joint committee will discuss what was implemented at the previous session, as well as means of cooperation in the trade, industrial, technical, and cultural fields between the two friendly countries. He added that there will be a new study of the many aspects of cooperation in the financial and economic fields, particularly in the field of management and maintenance of industrial and service projects between the two countries.

The delegation accompanying the Iraqi oil minister comprises the Transport and Communications Ministry under secretary; representatives from the Ministries of Trade, Oil, Industry and Minerals, and Planning; and representatives from the Foreign Economic Relations Committee and the general tourism establishment.

Saudi Arabia Remits Installment of Arab Support

JN212102 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT
21 Oct 86

[Text] Amman — Finance Minister Dr Hanna 'Awdah has stated that the Saudi Government has kindly remitted the third installment of its 1986 share of Arab financial support to Jordan in accordance with the Baghdad summit's decisions. The installment amounts to \$119 million. He added this measure reflects the Saudi Government's concern to fulfill its commitments as decided by the Arab summit.

USSR Envoy Sytenko Arrives in Amman 23 Oct

JN240842 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 24 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Amman — Mikhail Sytenko, ambassador at large of the USSR Foreign Ministry and USSR leader Mikhail Gorbachev's envoy, arrived in Amman yesterday evening within a tour of the region to acquaint its leader with the outcome of the USSR-U.S. Reykjavik summit. Sytenko is expected to meet with His Majesty King Husayn and a number of Jordanian officials. The USSR official also visited Damascus and met with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad within the context of his tour.

Prime Minister Receives PRC Delegation 22 Oct

JN221937 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT
22 Oct 86

[Text] Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i received professor Huan Xiang, director general of the Center of International Affairs of the PRC State Council, at his office this morning. They reviewed friendship and cooperation relations between the two countries and ways to bolster them. The PRC ambassador in Amman and the delegation accompanying Professor Huan Xiang attended the meeting.

TIMES Reports Appointment of Fourth Arab Mayor

JN231222 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 23 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Amman (J.T.) — The Israeli occupation authorities have appointed Tahir Hijazi as mayor of 'Anabta Municipality in the occupied West Bank, Israel Radio said Wednesday. Mr. Hijazi was the fourth Arab mayor appointed by the Israeli authorities in one month. The occupation authorities named the other three mayors, to the towns of Hebron, Al-Birah and Ramallah, last month.

In an interview with Jordan Television, two prominent Palestinian leaders said on Wednesday that the appointment of Palestinian mayors in West Bank towns was a much welcome prospect than Israeli army officers administering the municipal and civil affairs of the Palestinian people living there.

Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj and Sa'id Kan'an, a leading academician from Nabulus, both pointed out that Arab mayors in the West Bank and Gaza would serve their people's interests much better than Israeli army officers.

Mr. Frayj and Mr. Kan'an referring to Jordan's five-year development plan for the occupied territories, said they staunchly supported the plan since the West Bank and Gaza were in dire need of financial support.

The plan, they said, aims at strengthening the steadfastness of the Palestinian people living in the occupied territories. "Without this steadfastness, the Palestinian cause will cease to exist," Jordan Television quoted both leaders as saying in the interview.

Mr. Frayj said those who opposed the Jordanian development for the occupied territories were "passing the death sentence on the Palestinian people."

Jordan Television gave a short account of the interview with Mr. Frayj and Mr. Kan'an on Wednesday and said the full interview would be broadcast on Thursday evening.

Society Proposes Health Projects for West Bank

JN231239 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 23 Oct 86 pp 1, 21

[By Hatim al-Azra'i]

[Text] Amman — In a report submitted to the Ministry of Health, the Arab Medical Care Society proposed the implementation of several health projects in the occupied territories over a period of 10 years to improve and promote the health services of our kinfolk in the occupied homeland. The cost of these projects is estimated at \$40 million and includes establishing 10-15 new health centers in selected villages in the West Bank.

The report also proposed establishing a center for diagnosing and treating tumors and cancer at a cost of \$1 million; a center for diagnosing heart disease at a cost of \$1 million; a teaching institute for auxiliary services in the fields of nursing, laboratory work, radiology, and physiotherapy; or for expanding existing establishments. It also called for establishing a first-aid center that would include 12 fully-equipped ambulances at a cost of \$1 million.

It is noteworthy that the Medical Care Society was established in the West Bank in 1982. It has a branch in Amman that was opened in 1983.

Royal Decree Summons Parliament to Session

JN231308 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT
23 Oct 86

[Text] Amman — A royal decree has been issued summoning the parliament into ordinary session as of Saturday, 1 November.

Greek Military Attache Target of Kidnap Attempt*NC231254 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic**1215 GMT 23 Oct 86*

[Text] The department in charge of security at foreign embassies defeated an attempt by two gunmen to kidnap the Greek military attache at 1330 today. The two gunmen followed the attache to his apartment in the Shuran building in Corniche al-Mazra'ah [in West Beirut].

The commander of the department charged with the embassies' security requested assistance from the army and the internal security forces, but the two gunmen had disappeared by that time. Additional guards have now been posted around the building.

10 Dead in Camp Clashes; Amal Releases Statement*NC231117 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic**1000 GMT 23 Oct 86*

[Text] According to an AFP report, 10 people have been killed and 14 others have been wounded in the fierce fighting that continued until morning in the Al-Rashidiyah camp.

An official in the 5th Section of the Amal Movement's Military Bureau has announced that seven Amal members were martyred and five others were injured when one of the group's positions in Al-Shawakir was attacked at 0100 today. He added that Palestinians infiltrated the post under cover of darkness and killed its defenders.

A responsible source in the Amal Movement made the following statement today:

In the wake of the successful work of the coordination committee and our Syrian brothers in consolidating a cease-fire and laying the foundation for a solution to the problem of Al-Rashidiyah, and given the Amal Movement's best efforts to make its tone the sole language in dealing with the camp, we were surprised by shrill comments of the sort not heard from our worst enemies.

A few hours after the Lebanese nationalist forces managed to contain those who irresponsibly sought to add fuel to the fire, suspect elements in Al-Rashidiyah slaughtered our fighters, who were trying to defuse the situation and keep their cool.

Palliatives are no longer sufficient to deal with this state of affairs. It is impossible to keep silent about these time bombs in the Palestinian national arena, through which 'Arafat's political and military battles are waged.

The Amal Movement wants only to devote itself to the fight against the Zionist enemy, who is massing his tanks and other forces along the border and biding his time before launching a new act of aggression.

PNSF Issues Warning*NC231814 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic**1715 GMT 23 Oct 86*

[Text] The renewed fighting in the Tyre camps between Amal and Palestinian gunmen, and the bloody developments that have left 15 people dead and 29 injured in the past few hours, have proven the failure of the Damascus agreement and again brought the camps war into the limelight. There are reports about concentrations on both sides of vehicles and personnel in the area, and Palestinian National Salvation Front [PNSF] sources have described the situation as very serious.

In another step that certain sources view as a practical indication that Amal wants to get them out of Tyre, its members have begun rounding up Palestinians, particularly the young ones, in preparation for moving them out of Al-Zahrani. The fate of these people is still unknown and others are being interrogated. Fifty Palestinian families kicked out of Tyre arrived in Sidon this evening.

According to the latest reports from the south, violent clashes in which rockets and artillery are being used, are raging along the Al-Rashidiyah camp lines. The roads overlooking the camp and surroundings are coming under rocket and machinegun fire. Reports say that the Amal Movement began massing vehicles and gunmen in Al-Shawakir and near the Al-Rashidiyah and Al-Buss camps after clashes extended to these camps and a number of Palestinians were injured.

'Ali 'Aziz, PNSF representative in the Coordination Committee for Camps Security, has warned that the camps problem is not over. He described the situation as very serious in view of the absence of a national plan to solve the problem and because sectarian logic reigns supreme. He said that a radical solution to the camps problem can be reached by enforcing a political plan and discarding sectarian and factional calculations.

5 Killed, 2 Wounded in Renewed Fighting*NC232118 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic**2045 GMT 23 Oct 86*

[Text] Palestinian sources said tonight that violent clashes and shelling occurred between Amal and the Palestinians between 2100 and 2130 around the Al-Rashidiyah camp. This left five Amal members dead and two others wounded, according to the sources.

Meanwhile, the situation between Amal and the Palestinians became tense at the Sidon camps after Amal declared that the Palestinians who had attacked an Amal position in Tyre had come from these camps. However, Palestinian National Salvation Front sources have refuted the Amal statement, pointing to a large number of Israeli gunboats off Tyre and to the possibility that Israeli forces had carried out the attack.

Committee Agrees on Cease-Fire

NC232142 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2115 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] The Joint Security Committee on the camps held an extraordinary meeting tonight at the Nasirite Popular Organization headquarters in Sidon. The meeting was attended by representatives of the National Union Front, the Palestinian National Salvation Front, and the Amal Movement. The conferees decided on an immediate cease-fire in the Al-Rashidiyah camp and its vicinity, and agreed to implement the Damascus agreement and to condemn the evictions that took place in Tyre.

The Committee called on officials in Tyre to return all evacuees to their homes, to refrain from harming them, and to release all detainees, according to a committee source. It also appealed to all parties concerned to stop the bloodshed in the south because only Israel benefits from this fighting, the source said.

Amal Calls for Attackers' Execution

NC232052 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Amal Movement officials in the south have called on nationalist and Islamic leaders, particularly those of the Islamic Republic of Iran and fraternal Syria, to shoulder their full responsibility by adopting a clear stand on events in the south and on the methods employed by 'Arafat, who is using the Palestinians to foster his plans. The officials called on Palestinian leaders and committees that still retain a sense of decency and fairness to surrender the perpetrators of the Al-Shawakir massacre in Tyre and to execute them in front of the Al-Rashidiyah camp before it is too late.

These Amal leaders held a meeting this afternoon to discuss security and political developments in the south, particularly the

massacre committed against the Amal Movement's mujahidin this morning. In a statement after the meeting, they said: While Israel was using its helicopters to try to land troops and its artillery to shell Zibqin, Majdal Jun, and Siddiqin, with our mujahidin heroically confronting them, and while our resistance heroes and groups were preparing to fulfill their mission and continue their raids deep inside enemy territory, 'Arafat's Palestinian gangs launched a lightning attack on an Amal group and committed the most hideous massacre. These gangs then burned the bodies of the five martyrs and killed the wounded after using Israeli intelligence methods to thwart all efforts the Amal Movement in the south had made in concert with those who were eager to do away with all that was causing further bloodshed.

The Amal Movement pledged to its masses that it would not abandon its principles, which were established by Imam al-Sadr, nor permit the resistance's attention to be distracted and deflected or the Palestinian cause to be lost. The movement also vowed that it would not allow Israel and its agents to keep up their plotting.

New Organization Calls for 'Free Beirut'

NC231750 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1645 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] A new organization calling itself the Free Beirut Organization [Munazzamat Bayrut al-Hurrah] distributed a statement today declaring 22 November as independence day for free Beirut. It said the law of the jungle prevails in the city, which has been taken over by mad wolves.

The organization noted that it represents Beirut families belonging to various sects. It said West Beirut must be freed from every kind of occupation.

Al-Asad Receives USSR Envoy, Gorbachev Message*JN231300 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic**1115 GMT 23 Oct 86*

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received Mikhail Stenko, special envoy of the USSR leadership, at 1245 today. Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and the USSR ambassador in Damascus attended the meeting.

Stenko conveyed to the president the greetings of CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and those of the USSR leadership. The president asked Stenko to convey his greetings and best wishes to Comrade Gorbachev, the USSR leadership, and the friendly USSR people.

Stenko also conveyed to the president a message from Comrade Gorbachev on the work and results of the Reykjavik summit conference.

Al-Shar' Receives Soviet Envoy*JN221208 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic**1115 GMT 22 Oct 86*

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received Soviet envoy Stenko this morning. Assistant Foreign Minister Dia'ullah al-Fattal and the USSR ambassador in Damascus attended the meeting. The talks dealt with the international situation in light of the results of the Reykjavik summit. The two sides also reviewed relations of friendship and cooperation between Syria and the USSR and ways to promote them in all fields.

Mufti Meets USSR, Algerian, Polish Ambassadors*JN221801 Damascus SANA in Arabic**1717 GMT 22 Oct 86*

[Text] Damascus, 22 Oct (SANA) — Shaykh Ahmad Kiftaru, the mufti of Syria, today received separately the Soviet, Algerian, and Polish ambassadors to Syria. They discussed relations between Syria and the Soviet Union, Algeria, and Poland, particularly relations in the religious field and the conference on Muslim-Christian dialogue recently held in Poland.

People's Assembly Discusses Oil Industry Projects*JN230924 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic**2015 GMT 22 Oct 86*

[Excerpts] Damascus — The People's Assembly held a session this evening under its speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi. The session was

attended by a number of ministers. [passage omitted]

Asked about the measures that have been taken to develop the oil industry by producing crude oil [zayt asasi], the minister of oil and mineral wealth replied that a project to this effect has been incorporated in the sixth 5-year plan and that the sum of 800 million Syrian pounds has been allocated for distribution over the years of the plan. The minister also said that a protocol was signed with the Czechoslovak Government to finance this project.

Oil and Mineral Wealth Minister Ghazi al-Durubi spoke about the new oil wells and their economic feasibility and potential deposits. He affirmed that these oil wells call for optimism and that they will help develop and bolster the national economy. [passage omitted]

AL-BA'TH Predicts U.S.-Israeli Attack on Syria, Libya*JN241050 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic**0430 GMT 24 Oct 86*

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Middle East Gunpowder and a Possible Explosion," *Al-Ba'th* says: Yitzhaq Shamir inaugurated his term in office as the ruler of the enemy entity by issuing statements fraught with malice and hostile intentions and by launching a direct military action against southern Lebanon. All observers believe Shamir is determined to create a new situation in the Middle East based on fire and gunpowder to aid U.S. strategy, which has been looking to justify its schemes which are hostile to regional and international peace.

The U.S. Administration has decided to conduct joint maneuvers between its fleets and the Zionist forces in the Mediterranean at a time when Shamir is occupying the highest Israeli position. The United States is preparing for an act of aggression in the region to destroy Arab military and moral might through quick and intensive simultaneous strikes against Syria and Libya.

For that reason, Zionist forces massed in northern Palestine and the United States talked about one of its planes missing in the southern Mediterranean as though seeking an excuse to strike at Arab national forces. If Shamir's threats and the numerous and expensive U.S.-Israeli military exercises are added to this, it becomes clear that as long as the two strategic allies reject peace and international peace plans, they must have an alternative to peace in exploding the powder keg in the Middle East.

Shamir to Peres: Arens Not To Handle Soviet Jews

TA240553 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir has made it clear both in writing and orally that he will not appoint Minister Moshe Arens to handle the matter of Soviet Jewry. Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres told Labor ministers last night that Shamir made the undertaking after Peres complained that Arens' duties would be against previous understandings. Labor ministers expressed satisfaction that the matter has been cleared up.

Egyptian Leaders Congratulate Peres on New Office

TA231254 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1240 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] This morning Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres received letters of congratulations from Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid and from Butrus Ghali, the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs. The letters express the hope for continued cooperation and an improvement in bilateral relations. Egyptian Ambassador to Israel Muhammad Basyuni conveyed the letters to Mr Peres and also delivered verbal congratulations to Peres from President Mubarak.

Peres Meets Visiting Japanese Party Official

TA230810 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST
in English 23 Oct 86 p 2

[Report by the diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] Foreign Minister Peres met yesterday with visiting deputy leader of Japan's Social Democratic Party Taisu Nagasawa. He urged that Japan end its cooperation with the Arab economic boycott against Israel and expressed the hope that trade ties would improve.

Syrian 'Terrorists' Sentenced to 19-Year Imprisonment

TA231830 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] The Lod military court has imposed a 19-year sentence of imprisonment on three Syrian terrorists who tried to perpetrate an attack for bargaining purposes in Israel. The three, a Syrian civilian and two defectors from the Syrian Army, tried to enter Israel through Lebanon a few months ago to capture hostages. However, after they noticed reinforced IDF units they attacked a house in southern Lebanon, took hostages, and fortified themselves at the house. The IDF units surrounded the house, and the three surrendered. They were found in possession of RPG launchers, sabotage materials, and a large quantity of arms. Each of them, as said, was sentenced to 19 years in jail.

'Terrorists' Sentenced to Life in Soldier's Murder

TA231420 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1400 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] The Nablus military court has meted out sentences of life imprisonment to two of the terrorists accused of murdering the soldier David Manos. The two were convicted on the basis of their own statements. The president of the court said that the court had considered more severe sentences than the prosecution asked for. One of the judges favored the death penalty, but he was in the minority and consequently life imprisonment was ruled.

Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that following the trial the family of the murdered soldier started shouting and cursing, and someone in the hall threw a huge stone at one of the terrorists.

Cancer Experts Exchange Data With Arabs in Paris

AU211741 Paris AFP in English
1732 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Paris, Oct 21 (AFP) — Arab and Israeli cancer experts exchanged data on cancer in the Mediterranean region at a two-day symposium which ended Tuesday south of here.

Sponsored by France's Cancer Research Association (ARC), the symposium in the Paris suburb of Villejuif, brought together specialists from Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt, Lebanon and Israel, who discussed the different types of cancer in their respective countries and differences with European cases.

ARC President Jacques Crozemarie, stressing his efforts to promote international cooperation in cancer research, said it was highly significant that Arab and Israeli experts had been brought together to exchange valuable data.

The experts found skin, bladder and non-Hodgkins lymphoma cancers were the most frequent in the Mediterranean region, while they are much rarer in Europe and the United States. Bladder cancer is particularly prevalent in Egypt and the Gulf area, where it is linked to a parasite causing schistosomiasis, a disease which attacks the body's immune system, they added.

In Israel, bladder cancer is on the increase while lung cancer remains at the same level, said Dr. Barukh Modan, who stressed the absence of genetic factors in the distribution of type of cancer in Israel's multi-ethnic population.

Paratroopers Exercise Ends 23 October

TA231716 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] A paratroopers brigade today ended a large-scale exercise that included fighting in a mountainous area and cooperation with armored forces and helicopters. All battle techniques, for both day and night, were examined during this exercise. Our military correspondent reports that the soldiers also trained in fighting under chemical warfare conditions on difficult mountainous terrain. Modern fighting methods were examined.

Senior commanders said that the soldiers and their commanders demonstrated good fighting ability in this exercise. The defense minister, chief of staff, and IDF major generals visited the exercise site.

Tahir Hijazi Appointed 'Anabta Mayor
JN222003 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World
1530 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Tahir Hijazi was appointed mayor of 'Anabta, Tulkarm District, a short while ago during a celebration held in Bet-El in the presence of Brigadier (Ifram Nisim), head of the civil administration, who handed the new mayor a sum of 130,000 shekels as a first installment of the aid the civil administration will extend to 'Anabta municipality.

AL-FAJR Calls on Jordan To End Cooperation
TA231600 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic
23 Oct 86 pp 1, 5

[Editorial: "What Is and Is Not Required From Jordan"]

[Text] The statistics revealed by Meron Benvenisti, the Israeli expert on affairs in the occupied Arab territories, are glaring proof of the grave action taken by Israeli and Jordanian authorities in "distributing" work between themselves in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The gravest thing about Benvenisti's statistics is his clear allusion to the fact that Israel is keeping for itself the stick, while Jordanis brandishing the carrot; but the result is that the Israeli occupa-

tion "can" continue "indefinitely" in the West Bank and Gaza Strip!

For our part, we have never been unaware of the numerous negative results that might come from the implicit agreement concluded by Israel and Jordan, with strong "help" from the United States, to "distribute" work between themselves in the occupied territories.

Israel's "meeting" with Jordan in their joint negative view of the PLO is the clearest indication yet of the grave consequences that might further complicate the Palestinian problem and eventually delay, as long as possible, the chances to establish real peace based on justice in the region; under any circumstances, such chances require recognition of the legitimate Palestinian rights, and through them a recognition of the PLO as the legitimate sole representative of the Palestinian people.

We call on Jordan not to continue moving along this road which is fraught with peril. Jordan must realize, before others do, that what Israel means by its "distribution" of work with Jordan in the West Bank and Gaza Strip is no more than maintenance of its occupation of Arab lands without concern for efforts toward the aspired peace. Is what Jordan is doing of any benefit to the Palestinian cause?

The road is clear and the path that Jordan must follow is a revival of political coordination with the PLO based on sound foundations, foremost of which include: nonviolation of the basic regulations and principles governing the Palestinian problem, and not impairing the independence of Palestinian decision-making in this respect.

LIBYA

Jallud Receives Iran's Velayati, Rafiqdust

NC240707 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT
24 Oct 86

[Text] Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati and Mohsen Rafiqdust, minister of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, are currently in Tripoli at the head of a delegation of political and military figures. They are there to take part in the third session of the joint Iranian-Libyan committee on political and military affairs. The two ministers held a 4-hour meeting yesterday morning with Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, member of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah's Command Council.

According to a Central News Unit report from Tripoli, the session, which was also attended by some other Iranian and Libyan officials, debated and assessed a number of important regional issues, including developments in the imposed war. Mr Velayati gave details of the latest political events affecting the imposed war and the situation in the area. He then declared: The facts show that despite the aid of reactionaries and imperialists, Saddam is about to fall. We are confident of our ability to deal him the final blow. At this point, Mr Rafiqdust briefed the Libyans on the Kirkuk operations, Iran's deep penetration of Iraqi territory, and its other military achievements. He said: We will attack the Ba'thist-Zionist enemy along the entire 1300-km front, and we will continue our actions until the Aflaqite Iraqi regime is overthrown.

The report states that Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud alluded to the victories of the Islamic forces on the fronts of the imposed war and explained: As we have stated repeatedly, and as the world also knows, we are aware that you are embroiled in a war with the Ba'thist Iraqi regime, which represents imperialism and reaction. You are a revolutionary power and Saddam is merely a decoy. It is the United States and the reactionaries who are truly fighting Iran and Islam. Major Jallud then touched on the significance of the Fath-i victories and the strike launched by the Islamic fighters on Kirkuk. The assault on Kirkuk, he said, was extraordinarily important from the political, economic, and military points of view. Jallud went on to mention the growing unrest in Iraq, adding: Saddam once said that if he were forced to leave Iraq, he would go alone, without the nation. This indicates that his days are numbered and that he wants to destroy Iraq before his fall. In my opinion, he will be driven to suicide. He then emphasized that Iran must come out on top, as its triumph will symbolize the victory of all progressive forces. Thus, it is our duty to support a country that sacrifices its blood and its youth for this sacred ideal. This is why we back the Islamic Republic of Iran in the imposed war. We know that Saddam attacked the Iranian revolution to defeat it and deliver the region to the United States on a platter. Major Jallud then cited Saddam's remarks in the early days of the conflict and stated: The Iraqi dictatorship thought that the Iranian Army was in disarray and that Iran could be overrun in 3 days. But you have shown that he has had to fight 35 million revolutionaries, who are far stronger than a traditional army.

Velayati Interviewed on Arrival

LD232031 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT
23 Oct 86

[Text] According to an IRNA report from Tripoli, 'Ali Akbar Velayati and Mohsen Rafiqdust, the ministers of foreign affairs and of the Guards Corps of our country, accompanied by Hojjat ol-Islam Salek and a number of Foreign Ministry officials, arrived in Tripoli yesterday. They were welcomed by Kamil Hasan Mansur, the Libyan secretary of the Foreign Liaison Bureau, other officials of the bureau, and the secretary of information.

On his arrival in Tripoli, Foreign Minister Velayati granted an interview with IRNA. Referring to the fact that cooperation between Iran and Libya in various fields is expanding and deepening, he described the ties between the two countries as strong. He said: These trips add to the strength of our ties. He added: Considering the fact that North Africa, the Mediterranean region, the Middle East, and the Persian Gulf region are among the sensitive parts and the heart of the Islamic world, it is important for Iran and Libya, as two Muslim and combative countries, to maintain a constant rapport so that they can achieve better coordination in their policies. He stressed: The two countries have very similar views regarding the aims of Palestine; they believe in a serious and decisive fight against the regime occupying Palestine and oppose any compromise with that usurper regime.

He added: Considering corrupt issues, which constantly exist in the Third World, the Arab world and the Islamic world, incited by Israel and its protectors, it is necessary for countries that believe in a serious armed struggle against Israel to be in close touch with each other. On the other hand, Iran and Libya have very similar views on the regime ruling over Iraq and the imposed war. It is necessary for us to keep our Libyan brothers regularly informed about war issues and for us to learn of their position in connection with the North African and African region and the problems imposed on them by imperialism.

He added: This awareness helps toward closer and more fruitful cooperation between the two countries. We will discuss the above issues with this country's authorities during our stay in Libya.

In an interview with Libyan radio and television, our country's foreign minister declared: To fight against the expansion of the Zionist influence in Africa and in protest at the transfer of the embassy of the Ivory Coast to Jerusalem, the Islamic Republic of Iran has completely severed its ties with that country.

SUDAN

Eritrean Front Calls for Release of Leaders

JN230919 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 23 Oct 86 p 20

[Text] Amman — The Eritrean Liberation Front-Unified Organization office in Jordan has sent a memorandum to the Sudanese prime minister condemning the acts of sabotage in some Sudanese cities and accusing Ethiopia of working to harm relations

between the Sudanese and Eritrean peoples. The memorandum calls for the release of the Eritrean revolution's leaders and political cadres who had been arrested in Sudan. It also stresses the importance of bolstering relations of brotherhood between the Eritrean and Sudanese peoples, particularly at this time.

Minister Addresses Assembly on Oil Exploration

JN231740 Khartoum SUNA in English 1725 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, Oct 23 (SUNA) — The quantity of explored oil in Sudan was about two billion barrels in addition to ten billion barrels in Al-Muglad oil field Minister of Power and Mining Dr Adam Musa Madibu stated before the Constituent Assembly yesterday.

Chevron Company had spent about one thousand million US dollars in oil exploration work and Sun Oil Co spent about forty five million U.S. dollars in oil exploration in Dongola, Khartoum, and central region areas, the minister told the assembly.

He said that the number of oil wells in Sudan has reached to 97 wells, but oil companies ceased work of oil exploration due to security reasons.

TUNISIA

Mabrouk on Relations With Arabs, Domestic Issues

PM231030 Casablanca LE MATIN DU SAHARA in French 14 Oct 86 p 4

[Interview with Foreign Minister Hedi Mabrouk by Farida Mcha; date, place not given]

[Excerpts] *Le Matin du Sahara*: Tunisia's diplomatic tradition in international forums such as the United Nations, where you were worked at one time, or in the Arab world or the Maghreb, within which you have on several occasions attempted to mediate, have earned your country a reputation for active initiatives. However, one cannot fail to observe at present a kind of isolation. Tunisia is confined within the Maghreb and even in the Arab context. Its relations with Cairo are tense, while relations with Tripoli are at a standstill....

Would you care to give your assessment of relations with Egypt?

Hedi Mabrouk: There is an error in your analysis. Let us take Egypt as an example. The decisions by the Arab states as a whole influence these relations. But the Egyptian people still occupy a prominent place in the Tunisians' hearts on account of their prestige, their civilization, their culture, and their past. In everyday life incidents occur that the media amplify and exaggerate in most cases. This incident (Mr Mabrouk was referring to the *Achille Lauro* affair and its repercussions — *Le Matin* editor's note) was exacerbated by the introduction of visas between the two countries. Frankly, however, it is no way alters our friendship and our desire to see our relations with that country take a fraternal and cordial turn.

Le Matin du Sahara: What is the status of the negotiations begun by former Prime Minister Mzali with the Libyan authorities?

Hedi Mabrouk: As far as Libya is concerned, the Libyans' decisions have greatly influenced our relations. We cannot forget the expulsion of 32,000 Tunisian, the seizure of Tunisian firms' assets, the freezing of our fellow countrymen's assets, unpaid bills for goods purchased and consumed, and the disruption caused in our trade.... All these wrongs and others too have led to the breaking off of our diplomatic relations, not to mention the escalation in Radio Tripoli's diatribes and insults against us. There is a distressing habit in the Arab world of using this medium of communication ill-advisedly. We cannot conceal these disagreements, the expulsion of our workers, this whole situation, and we must take account of these wrongs done to our country. Nevertheless, we are still realistic people inclined toward dialogue rather than confrontation, tolerance rather than mistrust. We have observed that Libya is adopting measures that seem (seem to us — and I repeat this) to suggest a change of conduct on Tripoli's part. In connection with the frozen Tunisian assets — almost 9 million dinars — 1.5 million dinars were recently released. A Tunisian delegation has met with a Libyan delegation within the context of the ILO meeting in Geneva to negotiate a way of compensating our workers. Proceeding from some 30 cases we reached an understanding on a working method, which is difficult, because the individuals concerned are being asked to provide evidence that they have been unable to obtain because of their cruel expulsion without right of appeal.

Libya has stated its willingness to negotiate and has pledged to compensate the workers in a manner endorsed by the ILO. Also the war of the airwaves seems less violent, seems to have subsided. We also have other signs, such as Libyan diplomats' conduct in the United Nations. If this becomes another constant factor and continues, it could constitute a positive turning point in our relations. We do not want passionate declarations of fraternity and so forth, followed by a resumption of our tearing each other apart.

Le Matin du Sahara: Is it possible to envisage an imminent resumption of diplomatic relations?

Hedi Mabrouk: It is too early.

Le Matin du Sahara: May we please discuss your relations with Morocco. Some people are talking in terms of unease, an indefinable unease that could be said to have begun in December 1983 with the Treaty of Fraternity and Concord that you signed with Algeria and that may have caused Morocco to believe that you misinterpreted the region's problems and that you had sided with Algeria — all this, I repeat, being "indefinable".... Apart from this, there have been several incidents, to which we will return....

Hedi Mabrouk: There is no question of my accepting any coolness in relations between our two countries. Morocco is objectively close to our heart, for reasons of affinity and, I would say, affection, because we really do love each other.

There is a factor that prompted this irksome questioning — it was the questioning that was irksome — of the signing of the Treaty of Fraternity and Concord with Algeria and Mauritania: Morocco could not adhere to the treaty because it could not reach an agreement with Algeria without settling the Saharan conflict that has obstructed the Maghrebi initiative. The treaty that we signed — and I am quite categorical about this — is not an axis but an accord that is a very important achievement with Algeria but that must in no way distance us from Morocco. It was wrong to question the initiative, though it has not altered the fraternal nature of our bilateral relations.

This is how things stand: The Moroccans are our brothers, as are the Algerians; we have an affinity with the Moroccans, and Tunisians are grateful to His Majesty the King, who responded with a burst of solidarity when Tunisia had to confront the events at Gafsa, which disrupted our relations with Libya. Even the Oujda treaty did not prevent Morocco from continuing to support us. True, there is something indefinable in our relations.... President Bourguiba has asked me both to nurture the plant of friendship with Morocco and to assert the permanent character of our fraternity, in an attempt to make progress with regard to the problem of the Saharan conflict.

Le Matin du Sahara: Before returning to this particular problem, it must be said that it is economic relations that nurture, as you put it, countries' friendship. Comparing the volume of trade between Tunis and Algiers and between Tunis and Rabat, one is struck by the low level of trade between our countries. What is the reason for it?

Hedi Mabrouk: There are some very simple objective reasons — proximity and therefore greater ease of transport and perhaps a complementariness of needs and resources. But a great many things are done with Morocco that are not mentioned. Since no accord has been signed with Morocco, as there has with Algiers, the media conceal our cooperation with Morocco. For instance, we have carried out a number of industrial projects conceived and implemented by our two countries. We have created a machine tool factory at Fes, and a automobile shock absorber factory in Morocco. In Tunisia we have a factory making automobile wheels and another producing timber cutting machinery. These factories are now producing and we are already exporting timber cutting machinery to Morocco.

We have created a whole body of legislation concerning the introduction of free trade, covering matters of customs clearance, tax exemption.... So we must intensify our cooperation and at the same time inform people about it. [passage omitted]

Le Matin du Sahara: Minister, I wonder whether we should now broach the purpose of your visit, the so-called Saharan issue, unless the two are not linked. You are conveying a message to the king, a message that follows, as is customary, the Tunisian prime minister's visit to Algiers. Is this a coincidence?

Hedi Mabrouk: I can tell you that the contents of this message are specific and that its subject matter is substantive. The meeting is important with regard to the harmonious development of our relations and consultations. It is also a positive factor with

regard to an understanding of the problems facing our region and our country.

Le Matin du Sahara: This brings us on naturally to the Saharan conflict....

Hedi Mabrouk: The Saharan question heavily influences inter-Maghrebi relations. Whenever it is necessary to present a common front toward the EEC, agreeing on what specific stance to adopt toward that organization, the Sahara reemerges. In our bilateral relations too the Sahara emerges in every context. The Sahara is not a critical issue as far as Morocco's defense is concerned, but it is a critical issue in our relations and one which hinders calm consultations, since "each side preaches what it believes to be the truth." A clarification is needed on both sides.

Le Matin du Sahara: How did you react when you learned that Morocco was reintroducing visas for visitors from Arab countries, including Tunisia?

Hedi Mabrouk: Any restrictive measure has a regrettable impact on relations between the two countries. This impact is attenuated by a better understanding of the situation and the reasons which prompted such measures. The measures are applicable to the Arab countries and you cannot automatically exempt one country, however close it may be. However, such friendship can be reflected in its implementation, and Morocco will certainly act this way with the Tunisians.

I do not want to interfere in a fraternal country's internal affairs, and I am happy not to do so, in any case, because we are fraternal countries.... There are ways of reducing the draconian side to such a measure in terms of the issue of visas, how long it takes, how much it costs, and how long they remain valid, the issue of permanent visas to those holding a residence permit, and so forth.... The granting of a residence permit implies trusting a person: The greater subsumes the lesser. [passage omitted]

Le Matin du Sahara: Tunisia apparently wants the Palestinians — or, more specifically, the PLO — to leave, and it was reported recently that the PLO has transferred part of its offices to Iraq and Yemen. Is there a cooling between you and the organization's leadership?

Hedi Mabrouk: Yasir 'Arafat did indeed recently announce that "the PLO leadership has decided to redeploy its structures." It was a spontaneous move which happily coincides with the Tunisian Government's desire to examine the PLO's activities. These activities can only be useful on the political plane: We are not near the front; from the geographical viewpoint we are not a country useful to the Palestinians' military struggle. We welcome the Palestinian political and diplomatic leadership with pleasure and open arms. Anyone who carries arms has no reason for being in Tunisia. These are the clear facts, but when these events are commented on abroad they acquire another dimension. The same applies to the teaching of Arabic (which according to some reports is no longer taught in Tunisia), whereas in fact the teaching of this language has increased both quantitatively and qualitatively. There is too much talk about Mr Mzali's departure, as though a single person should represent the country's institutions. Very personal, almost intimate matters, are

discussed.... This is a manipulation of information, stemming from inadequate communication. True we are very worried — but about other matters.

Le Matin du Sahara: For instance, economic problems and the introduction of a recovery plan....

Hedi Mabrouk: I will not conceal from you the fact that at one point we had an extremely threatening economic situation. In June we reached an excessively critical situation because we no longer had the means to pay for our imports and to pay our officials. We have begun to reemerge, and the recovery plan is proving successful. These are matters that affect us directly, as do those of the Maghreb. We Tunisians have a tendency not to conduct our foreign relations on a personal basis. We do conduct our internal relations on a personal basis, by virtue of the contribution made by each individual leader. As far as the PLO is concerned, I repeat, there is a happy coincidence between Yasir 'Arafat's decision and our desire to confine ourselves to active and enthusiastic support for what is possible in our country, namely, diplomatic and political activity. [passage omitted]

'Democratic Alliance' Pulls Out of Elections

NC231903 Paris AFP in English 1844 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Tunis, Oct 23 (AFP) — The Tunisian "Democratic Alliance", which unites the communist party and the small Progressive Socialist Rally, has decided to pull out of the legislative elections planned for November 2, party sources said here.

The withdrawal, following an announcement that the opposition Movement of Democratic Socialists (MSD) and the Islamic Tendency Movement (MTI) were not standing, leaves only the People's Unity Party and two unaffiliated lists of candidates to face the Socialist Destour Party of President Habib Bourguiba.

Democratic Alliance members said they were pulling out of the election because they had only been able to officially register one of their seven candidate lists before the campaign opened last Tuesday. A total of 23 races are to be contested in the polls.

In the central city of Al-Qayrawan, alliance candidates said they were attacked by unidentified "militiamen" who tore up their list near the local administration building.

Three other lists were declared "invalid" by the authorities because of alleged irregularities while candidates had been unable to submit three others. The one successfully registered list was in the southern industrial city of Qafsa.

The Popular Unity Party, the only opposition group now left in the race, has been able to register four of its seven lists, and has taken legal action over the rejection of the three others.

WESTERN SAHARA

Defense Minister on War with Morocco

PM240926 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 13 Oct 86
p 11 (AFRIQUE supplement)

[Interview with Saharan Defense Minister Brahim Ghali by Tayeb Belghiche; date, place not given]

[Text] [Belghiche] Morocco is talking a great deal about the effectiveness of what it calls the "defense walls." Could you describe to us the Polisario Front's response to Morocco's walls strategy?

[Ghali] The war between the Saharan people and the Moroccan occupation troops has passed through several phases. First, there was the invasion by the Moroccan Army, which King Hassan II conceived to eliminate the Saharan resistance. Following the crushing defeat of that strategy, King Hassan II created heavily equipped combat units to drive the Saharan fighters into the interior of the Western Sahara and at the same time to eliminate what he regards as the final pockets of resistance. The strategy failed. So to compensate for these constant setbacks he built the defense walls.

The walls strategy confirms the defeats that I have just listed. It also stems from the Moroccan king's desire to scale down the war. This walls strategy marks a new phase in the West Saharan conflict. King Hassan II's allies advocated his recourse to this strategy to scale down the war and to postpone an imminent certain defeat. So the strategy of the defense walls stems from a position of weakness. During the years 1982-84 we admit that we experienced entirely natural difficulties with regard to the new mode of combat imposed on us. But since 1984, following a long period of adaptation and acclimatization, we have succeeded in introducing a combat tactic that enables us to deal with the walls successfully.

We have opted for the principle of the war of attrition. The war of attrition has been going on constantly and resolutely since 1984 and its aim is to identify the weaknesses in the walls strategy. Following the 6th Polisario Front Congress we proceeded to the second phase of this war of attrition. We can state that during the past 9 months of 1986 this objective has been achieved. This will enable us to defeat the walls that during the past 9 months have become our theater of intensive combat operations.

We have succeeded in penetrating these walls at several points and at the desired time. These walls are no longer the Moroccan forces' supposed unassailable bastion. It is clear by now that they have become a grave for Moroccan soldiers. This defense cordon is a mere sham since it has failed to meet the expectations of the Moroccan officers and King Hassan II. Especially if you consider that since the construction of the fifth wall they have claimed to have achieved two objectives, namely, the creation of some kind of security behind the cordon and a lowering of defense costs. At the moment neither security nor a lowering of military expenses has been achieved.

[Belghiche] Minister, has the wall restricted the Saharan fighters' combat capability?

[Ghali] At one stage in our liberation struggle I must admit that the wall did cause some difficulties. But these difficulties in no way influenced the pursuit of our military operations. Moreover, I assure you that the walls have increased our military capability, throughout the whole extent of this defense line. We can state that we are able to reach any objective we choose and whenever we judge it necessary.

So in conclusion, combat conditions are infinitely better than they were in the past.

[Belghiche] So what are the prospects locally?

[Ghali] There are various aspects. I believe that because the cordon has lost its entire *raison d'être* it is causing the Moroccan troops serious anxieties. This is shown by, among other things, the increase in the number of deserters who have joined the Saharan fighters' ranks. You will also have seen that our raids — 4-5 a day — are carried out very easily. Personally, I know of no position strong enough to prevent us from carrying out our combat operations all along the walls.

The chances of infiltrating into the interior have become a real possibility along dozens of kilometers. Therefore I must say that our military actions will become increasingly numerous, extremely effective, and decisive. The Moroccan Army will no longer be able to depend on the principle of staggered defense, which enabled it to resort to reinforcements.

The eventual outcome can only be a sure defeat for the walls strategy.

[Belghiche] Can one conclude from what you say that Morocco faces defeat but nevertheless refuses to disarm?

[Ghali] It is true that the Moroccan king is persisting despite all these defeats and despite the fact that all these years of war have not enabled him to defeat the Saharan people. King Hassan II is persisting even though he knows that the elimination of the Saharan people's cause both militarily and diplomatically is an illusion. One is therefore entitled to wonder about the real reasons for this attitude. It can be explained by the king's desire to extend his battlefield to the whole of the Arab Maghreb. His meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres will enable him to try to secure — via the Zionist lobby in the West, and the United States in particular — F-16 aircraft and to acquire Mirage 2000's from the French authorities. But the acquisition of these sophisticated weapons will not be enough. It will take even more sophisticated weapons to attack the other countries of the region. This is the secret behind King Hassan II's persistence and his refusal to negotiate to seek a fair solution to our conflict with Morocco. He is seeking an escalation of tension in the region. It was within the context of such ideas that the Israeli leader's visit to Morocco took place.

[Belghiche] What is the actual nature of Israel's aid to Morocco?

[Ghali] It must be recalled, first, that this aid is nothing new. It dates back to the sixties. Israeli aid to the Moroccan king in his fight against the Saharan people takes the form of the sending of military experts and close cooperation in the field of military electronics.

The Israelis have some experience of building defense walls and in the use of electronic equipment. The Israelis also have some experience in the fight against liberation movements. They have a powerful lobby both in the West and in the United States. Help is also being sought from its air force. It is no secret to anyone that Israel has long been equipping the Moroccan Army. We have tangible proof of it. So there is no need to point out that this reflects a keen desire to set the region ablaze and to reject a constructive policy of seeking peace and stability.

Of course this Israeli infiltration into the Maghreb will jeopardize the peace and security of the region's peoples. As is well known, Israel always spreads discord. Events in the Near East prove it. The Israelis have created many footholds in this region. They are not straying from this rule in connection with the Arab Maghreb. Their infiltration is a danger to the Maghrebi peoples, who must be aware of the danger and use all their energies to ward off this evil.

[Belghiche] Will that intervention have an impact on the Arab world as a whole and on Africa?

[Ghali] Any destabilization of an African Arab country constitutes a real threat to the Arab world. The weakening of an African Arab country entails that of the African states, of the OAU, and of the African continent as a whole.

We now issue an urgent appeal to all Arab countries of the dangers of Zionist infiltration into Northwest Africa. This infiltration will not fail to spread throughout the African continent and to the Arab nation as a whole. So although the Israelis have not succeeded in destroying the PLO while at the same time destroying all the progressive forces of the Arab world, this infiltration into the Maghreb will provide an opportunity for achieving this end. The Maghreb, which began to see concrete signs of stability and peace with the signing of the treaty of concord and fraternity between Algeria, Tunisia, and Mauritania, is now threatened by this infiltration, which is trying to challenge the gains of this treaty. The same observation can be made in connection with the African Continent.

The Zionist infiltration will jeopardize the OAU's very existence. The Israelis will try to attack the members of this organization considered most intransigent in the defense of the OAU's principles and ideas. The Israelis are trying to consolidate the Israel-Rabat-Pretoria axis. We are clearly witnessing an attempt to encircle the OAU. I would cite you the example of the seizure of unused weapons of South African manufacture in the midst of West Saharan territory. Shimon Peres made King Hassan II a gift of high-ranking officers (generals, colonels, and so forth) specializing in anti-guerrilla fighting.

They also accompanied King Hassan II's son on his inspection of the occupied territories. May I say in this connection that the walls have become a real burden to the Moroccan king, who is

worried about their preservation. He is looking for anyone who can help him with this. This is what is now prompting him to accept help from those who have relentlessly fought the Arab nation and who now constitute a lethal danger to our peoples.

[Belghiche] How do you explain the silence of the majority of Arab countries in connection with this Moroccan-Israeli alliance?

[Ghali] We have noticed this and we deplore it. We therefore appeal to the fraternal peoples of the Arab world to support the Saharan people's just struggle. They must no longer hesitate to open wide their doors to the Saharan cause, especially now that the Saharan people are confronted not only by the Moroccan Army but also by Zionist and South African experts, as well as others of different nationalities. The time has come for the Arab world to reconsider its stance toward King Hassan II, especially following his Ifrane meeting. All peace-loving countries must condemn that meeting.

[Belghiche] What do you expect from the present UNGA session?

[Ghali] The efforts of the UN secretary general and the OAU chairman have come up against King Hassan II's intransigence and his refusal to accept OAU Resolution 104, ratified by the United Nations in its resolution 40-50.

We blame Morocco entirely for the deadlock in the situation. We can say that the Saharan people pins great hopes on the United Nations and the OAU and that the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic is fully prepared to negotiate with Morocco with a view to finding a fair solution to its conflict with that country.

The international public must exert all its influence to force Rabat to accept Resolutions 104 and 40-50.

Saharan Attacks Kill 15 Moroccan Soldiers

*LD240142 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT
23 Oct 86*

[Text] Saharan Democratic Arab Republic — There has been a series of Saharan attacks on Moroccan positions along the wall at (Lem jemir). Fifteen Moroccan soldiers were killed and the same number wounded. Military equipment was captured, according a communique from the Saharan Ministry of Information.

ETHIOPIA

YSP Delegation Arrives; Met by Mengistu

*EA232018 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
1700 GMT 23 Oct 86*

[Text] The secretary general of the YSP [Yemeni Socialist Party] Central Committee, Comrade 'Ali Salim al-Bid, arrived this afternoon in Addis Ababa for a 3-day working visit to revolutionary Ethiopia. Comrade 'Ali Salim al-Bid is on a working tour of revolutionary Ethiopia at the invitation of the WPE Central Committee secretary general, PMAC chairman and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam.

On arrival at Bole International Airport, Comrade 'Ali Salim al-Bid was welcomed by our comrade secretary general. Present at the ceremony were members and alternate members of the WPE Central Committee Politburo, WPE Central Committee members, ministers, and staff of the YSP Embassy in revolutionary Ethiopia.

Comrade 'Ali Salim al-Bid was presented with a bouquet by two girls, and after a salute by an honor guard, the national anthems of the two countries were played. The two leaders inspected the honor guard.

Report on Talks

*EA232321 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
1800 GMT 23 Oct 86*

[Excerpt] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the WPE Central Committee, chairman of the PMAC, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, and Comrade 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, held private talks at the national palace this afternoon.

Our comrade revolutionary leader and Comrade 'Ali Salim al-Bid exchanged ideas on the friendly relations between the two sisterly countries and on current international issues.

Comrade 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, arrived in Addis Ababa this afternoon for a working visit to Revolutionary Ethiopia 23-25 October. [passage omitted]

Cooperation Agreement Signed With Hungary

*EA232325 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
1700 GMT 23 Oct 86*

[Text] A cultural and scientific cooperation agreement was signed between revolutionary Ethiopia and the People's Republic of Hungary today. This cooperation agreement, which will be in force from 1986 to 1988, will cover training, education, culture, health and exchange of expertise and experience.

In a ceremony held at the Culture Ministry conference hall, the agreement was signed on behalf of Ethiopia by Comrade Girma

Yilma, WPE Central Committee member and culture minister, and Dr Gyula Bognar, Hungarian ambassador to revolutionary Ethiopia, on behalf of his country.

In a speech during the ceremony, Comrade Girma noted that the agreements signed by the two countries in the cultural and scientific sectors were based on the interests of their countries and had achieved useful results, adding that this had strengthened the relations of the two friendly countries.

For his part, Comrade Dr Bognar noted that the two countries, based on the socialist construction process and similar objectives and interests they are pursuing, have put into action ideas agreed upon by the two countries.

SOMALIA

70 Government Troops Reportedly Killed 21 Oct

*EA232111 (Clandestine) Radio Halkan in Somali
to Somalia 1700 GMT 23 Oct 86*

[Text] Detailed reports concerning the attack by the true SNM [Somali National Movement] fighters launched against the regime's soldiers stationed at Balleh Abane on 21 October say that SNM fighters killed 70 soldiers and wounded more than 62. The fighters destroyed the army base and shot down a MiG-17 fighter plane participating in the battle.

The SNM fighters further destroyed 6 technical [previous word spoken in English] vehicles including three armored cars, 1 jeep mounted with a 116-mm field gun, 1 Toyota truck carrying a gun, and a Land Rover also carrying a gun. The SNM fighters also captured five military transport vehicles used by the army. The SNM fighters suffered two martyrs and seven wounded.

TANZANIA

Mwinyi Urges Vigilance Against South Africa

*EA231122 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili
0345 GMT 23 Oct 86*

[From the *Majira* press review]

[Text] President 'Ali Hassan Mwinyi has urged the people to be on the alert against any possible South African attack on Tanzania.

Ndugu Mwinyi was replying to a question at a news conference with local journalists held at State House, Dar es Salaam. The news conference was convened to review the domestic and international situations after nearly a year since President Mwinyi's second phase government came into office. He said the current situation in southern Africa was very precarious, particularly after the death of President Samora Machel of Mozambique. He went on to say that it was important for the people to take concerted defense measures against the Boers, because South Africa will never forgive the people of Tanzania.

CAR

Radio Reports Arrest of Former Emperor Bokassa

AB231927 Bangui Domestic Service in French
1800 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] The vigilance of the air and border police this morning aided in the arrest of the ex-dictator of the CAR, who used a false name to pass [words indistinct], isn't that true, Nestor Kitama?

[Nestor Kitama] It's a case of the biter being bitten. The Berengo ogre, (?as he was called), the former dictator of the CAR, the man with the blood-stained hands, was arrested at 0700 on 23 October 1986; that is, this morning. A passenger responding to the name of Soleil Christian was arrested by the air and border police. It turned out to be Bokassa, who is wanted for his crimes. He was arrested by the presidential security service and put behind bars. Condemned to death in absentia on 19 December 1980 by the CAR criminal court, Bokassa will be placed at the disposal of the CAR legal authorities in compliance with the procedure laid down by the law.

In fact, Bokassa was condemned for assassination, complicity in assassination, cannibalism, poisoning, concealment of corpses, arbitrary arrests and detention, intentional infliction of wounds on children leading to their death, violence and assault, threats against internal and external security of the state, collusion with a foreign power, embezzlement of public funds, and misappropriation of state wealth, furniture, and buildings. Decidedly, the criminal always returns to the scene of his crime.

Wife, Children Refused Entry

AB231721 Paris AFP in English 1402 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Paris, Oct 23 (AFP)— Jean-Bedel Bokassa, the former "emperor" of what is now the Central African Republic, returned home from exile in France on Thursday and was promptly arrested, a spokesman for French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac said here.

The spokesman, Denis Baudoin, said Mr. Bokassa had been detained on arrival at Bangui, the capital of the former French colony. He "appears to be under military surveillance," he said.

Another French Government source said Mr. Bokassa's wife and five children have been refused entry to the Central African Republic and had to fly out again for an unknown destination. [passage omitted]

Son Claims Bokassa Tricked

AB231803 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 23 Oct 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Excerpts] The notorious ex-Emperor Bokassa is somewhat amazingly back in Bangui, the capital of the Central African Republic. In the wake of a series of human rights violations, he

was ousted by the military in 1979 with help from the French. He ended up in a castle outside Paris under strict surveillance and repeatedly complained about his treatment by the French authorities and expressed the wish to go home. Now Bokassa has made good his getaway from France, but is reportedly under lock and key in Bangui. Robin Walter asked *The Guardian's* Paris correspondent, Paul Webster, how the ex-emperor had made his escape.

[Begin recording] [Webster] It is a very strange story because it appears that he simply put the key under the mat at his castle near Paris and drove up to Brussels with five of his children and his wife Augustine. (?This) is strange because the castle is permanently watched by at least 10 French policemen. It does seem they may well have turned a blind eye as he fled. In Brussels, he then took a plane to Rome, and, traveling under the pseudonym of Mr Soleil, he took an Air Afrique flight to Bangui.

[Walter] Why now should the police have turned a blind eye?

[Webster] Yes, that is very curious since the French authorities are saying that they are looking into this, and they (?did) say they were taken by surprise. But of course, he has been a very much embarrassing guest (?since) he came here 3 years ago, and it has been very difficult to deal with him because he claimed he [words indistinct] he escaped from the country with many [words indistinct] diamonds, and he often threatened to make a public demonstration. So I should think that a lot of people would be glad to see him go.

[Walter] I gather he left a letter behind.

[Webster] That is true. He left two letters behind: one to the president of the Republic and another to the prime minister, Mr Chirac. In both these letters, he gave a hint that he thought he was going back as a hero, and he even suggested that he might be called on to run the country again. As you know he was deposed in 1979 by a coup which was led by French troops. But he has always believed that he should be allowed to return if he [words indistinct] apologized for what he described as errors during the last couple of years of his reign when he was made into a self-elected emperor. But he does still feel that he should be the rightful leader of the country.

[Walter] He has gone home and immediately been arrested apparently. (?Does anyone know) about what happened?

[Webster] Not much really. But one must remember that he is in fact under sentence of death. He was sentenced to death in his absence for alleged corruption and murders during his period in office. And his son George, who lives in Paris, says that he expects his father to be executed. He says that there is a very strong possibility. (?And he also alleges) that his father was encouraged to return by someone he cannot name and suggested this is an entire setup; (?and that) the former emperor hoped that he was going to return as a future leader. But (?the) suggestion I have heard from his son George is that, in fact, he was sort of tricked into returning. [passage omitted] [end recording]

The Bangui authorities have now confirmed that Mr Bokassa is under arrest and that he is still under sentence of death.

Bokassa Letter to Mitterrand, Chirac*AB231906 Paris AFP in French 1430 GMT 23 Oct 86*

[Text] Paris, 23 Oct (AFP) — Following is the full text of Jean-Bedel Bokassa's letter, dated 11 October and received this morning by AFP and Jean-Bedel Bokassa's lawyer, in which the former CAR emperor announces his departure from France to Francois Mitterrand and Jacques Chirac:

"Mr President of the Republic of France and Mr Prime Minister,

"By the time these few lines shall have the honor of reaching you, certain events shall have taken place. The first, and major one, is that I shall have returned to my country of origin, after having discreetly left, on my own, this country, which is and will always remain for me and all my people a second fatherland.

"The second event is that I shall have returned to my home country as a free and true citizen without resentment, without any ulterior motive, and without any other desire than to be loyal to the sense of liberty that France has so well inculcated in me, even if events, instances of misunderstanding, mistakes, and errors — in short, if history — does not portray me as the ardent defender of liberty that I was, that I am, and that I shall always be.

"The third event, which stems directly from this deep sense of liberty, is that I am returning freely to my country, and if I should be requested to be of service to my country, I will immediately place myself at its service, with my only objective being the promotion of its grandeur and my only concern that of serving my people as well as all men — a philosophy common to all those whose cultures have been influenced by France.

"To those who would imagine that I am a vengeful man, I must say that they are mistaken. I have a free and responsible mind, and I expect from others — from all others — the same discipline and the same sense of usefulness. At this time when the world is threatened by multiple crises, some of which have already hit France, whose sorrow I have shared, it is fitting to transcend errors, including one's own, and to concentrate on what is most important with the assistance of all appropriate authorities.

"If my country, the CAR, were ever to call on me to serve, it would always side with France, just as France would, as is my most ardent wish, always be on the side of my country.

"Copies of this letter have been sent, on my behalf, to the media, so the whole world will know my attachment to France, my desire for peace, and the sense of calm that I feel in returning home. A copy has also been submitted to my lawyer, Mr Viala, the only person worthy, because of his love for France and for freedom, to represent me before you and who is submitting this letter to you at my request.

"Whatever happens, Jean-Marie (editor's note: Viala) — in addition to any other person that he may deem useful — will henceforth be the sole designated spokesman accepted by me in matters regarding both France and myself, as well as other international bodies.

"Please accept, Mr President of the Republic, Mr Prime Minister, the expression of my loyal and respectful sentiments."

[Signed] Bokassa the 1st

CHAD**Government Delegation Meets Goukouni Supporters***AB231755 Paris AFP in French 1719 GMT 23 Oct 86*

[Text] Paris, 23 Oct (AFP) — Envoys of the Chadian Government have made contact "on the field in the eastern part of the country" with a delegation of Goukouni Oueddei's soliders who are "presently being pursued by Libyan troops," it was affirmed in Paris on Thursday in circles close to the Chadian Embassy.

According to these circles, "serious talks" were held with a delegation including, notably, Adoum Yacoub, GUNT (armed opposition to President Hissein Habre) chief of staff; and Adoum Tgoi, a personality close to Goukouni Oueddei.

Goukouni Oueddei, who stated recently that he had been placed under house arrest in Tripoli by the Libyans, said he was ready to negotiate with Hissein Habre without attaching any conditions. According to his spokesman in Paris, the Libyan troops, supported by aircraft, are currently trying to neutralize his soldiers, grouped within the People's Armed Forces (FAP).

Ndjamena, on its part, has denounced the "genocide" being committed by the Libyan Army among the people of northern Chad.

Circles close to the Chadian Embassy in Paris affirm also that tension persists in the north, where, to escape from the Libyans, FAP soldiers have scattered in the Ennedi (northeast) mountains and risk running short of food supplies.

Refugees Heading Towards Kalait; Aid Needed*AB232018 Paris AFP in French 1507 GMT 23 Oct 86*

[Report by special correspondent Bernard Apfeldorfer]

[Excerpts] Kalait (Northeastern Chad), 23 Oct (AFP) — Nearly 4,000 Chadians fleeing from the fighting in Fada (northeast) among the factions of the GUNT [Transitional National Union Government] (opposed to the Ndjamena regime), are heading towards the zone controlled by the Chadian National Armed Forces (FANT) of President Hissein Habre, according to authorities in Ndjamena. About 600 of these refugees have already arrived at Kalait, a small palm grove some 250 kilometers south of Fada, it has been stated by Mr Youssef Seid, prefect of the northern province, the BET (Borkou, Ennedi, Tibesti).

The junction of the tracks of Kalait is slightly above the 16th Parallel, the red line which divides Chad, to the south of which the FANT controls the country with the help of French anti-aircraft defense systems. The most extreme position occupied by the forces of Hissein Habre is located at Bir Todi, a water hole northeast of Kouba Oulanga, a Chadian soldier told AFP.

The Hercules C-130 of the Chadian Air Force arrived on Wednesday at Kalait, bringing in first aid for the refugees: milk, pastries, blankets, medicine. Chadian Interior Minister Ibrahim Mahamat Itni; FANY Chief of Staff Hassan Djamous; Kah Ndji Yamarke, secretary of state for food security; as well as members of the UNIR (National Union for Independence and Revolution) (the ruling party) and a member of the humanitarian organization Medecins Sans Frontieres [Doctors Without Borders] were part of the group that made the journey for the first evaluation mission. [passage omitted]

It is recalled that according to certain sources, Libya recently lent its land and air support to the men of the Revolutionary Democratic Council (CDR) of Acheikh Ibn Oumar, who has controlled the FADA palm grove since 22 August in the fighting between them and the Popular Armed Forces (FAP) of Goukouni Oueddei. [passage omitted]

Nearly 1 week is required for a convoy of trucks to travel from Ndjamenia to Kalait, the local authorities emphasized, but air transport is costly and food and medicine is in short supply. As a result, the authorities have appealed for international help.

Authorities Deny Bokassa Stopover in Ndjamenia

AB232214 Paris AFP in French 1539 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Ndjamenia, 23 Oct (AFP) — Former CAR Emperor Jean-Bedel Bokassa, who returned to his home country this morning from France, did not make a stopover in Ndjamenia today, authorized sources asserted today in the Chadian capital.

According to information broadcast in Paris, the former emperor left Paris by car for Brussels, where he left to Rome and took a regular Air Afrique flight for Bangui through Ndjamenia.

Chadian authorities categorically deny that the aircraft that transported Jean-Bedel Bokassa made a stopover in Ndjamenia for the simple reason that the Air Afrique flight did not land today at the airport of the Chadian capital.

On the other hand, the arrival of the deposed emperor in Bangui caused great surprise in Ndjamenia as well.

ZAIRE

Government To Expel Cuban Diplomat

AB231700 Paris AFP in French 1625 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 23 Oct (AFP) — Zaire has decided to expel a Cuban diplomat posted in Kinshasa who was arrested on 20 October in the company of a "Zairian accomplice," in possession of documents concerning "the strategic sectors of Zaire," the Ministry of Information has announced.

Mr Rolando Vinageras Perez, 25, arrived in Kinshasa on 29 July this year, the communique said. He was arrested while in his car with his "accomplice," whose identity was not revealed, after being followed for a long period by the secret services, who were present at several meetings between the two men. the same source indicated. He has been handed over to the Zairian Ministry of Foreign Affairs while awaiting his expulsion, which will take place within the next 48 hours, according to the communique. The communique does not state whether the diplomat has already left Zaire.

ANGOLA

UNITA Attack Penetrates Moxico Province Capital
MB240644 (Clandestine) KUP in French to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 24 Oct (KUP) — The UNITA special commandos have successfully penetrated Luena, the capital of Moxico Province, on 17 October at 2330. The Cuban garrison at Luena, formerly Luso; the Sonangol [National Angolan Fuel Company] installations; and the residence of the Moxico provincial commissioner were all attacked during this raid, which was supported by artillery. This was revealed in a communique issued by chief of General Staff of the FALA-UNITA forces yesterday.

The communique also said that in addition to this action, UNITA bombed the positions of Rocha and Canjumbi in Bie Province. These positions are commanded by Cubans. As a result of this attack, 93 FAPLA soldiers and 8 Cubans died. A total of 48 FAPLA forces were wounded and left on the battlefield and 13 others captured. They belong to the helicopter-borne units that plant mines in plantations and hamlets.

The communique also stated that the UNITA forces destroyed 1 Soviet T-55 tank, 14 military vehicles, 47 weapons of various types, 120 bombs [as received], and a large assortment of ammunition.

Government Says 80 Rebels Killed

AU240927 Paris AFP in English 0919 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Lisbon, Oct 24 (AFP) — Angola said Friday that its troops had killed 80 rebels during anti-insurgency operations in recent days, while in a separate statement, the main rebel movement claimed it had killed 93 government soldiers and eight Cubans.

The official Angolan news agency, ANGOP, reported in a dispatch received here that the rebels had been killed in operations in the central Provinces of Benguela, Huambo and Moxico.

Thursday, the rebel National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), which receives arms from both South Africa and the United States, said its forces had killed the government soldiers and Cubans in fighting in six northern and central provinces between October 10 and 20.

At one point, on October 17, they attacked a garrison of Cuban soldiers at Luena, the capital of Moxico Province, the rebels said in a communique issued here.

UNITA's Savimbi Seeks Intermediary for MPLA Talks
AU231534 Paris AFP in English 1529 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Paris, Oct 23 (AFP) — Jonas Savimbi, head of the South African-backed National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), met here on Friday with French Parliament

speaker Jacques Chaban-Delmas, and hinted later that France could play a mediating role in his country's civil war.

Mr. Savimbi, who arrived in Paris after visiting the European Economic Community (EEC) Parliament in Strasbourg, told *Agence France-Presse* that his movement would accept any "intermediary" who could help him "open negotiations with my brothers of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] and President Jose Eduardo dos Santos."

The UNITA leader hinted that President Francois Mitterrand could help "get our message through to the MPLA leaders."

The MPLA, Angola's ruling party, has so far refused any such talks.

Mr. Savimbi's visit, at the invitation of a group of right-wing members of the EEC Parliament, has sparked controversy both inside and outside France. The Angolan Government has strongly condemned it, and the EEC assembly itself narrowly voted on Wednesday to brand his organization a "terrorist" group.

Mr. Savimbi told AFP that his visit — which will also take him to London and Bonn — was aimed at explaining UNITA's "true image" to Europeans.

"The United States has understood UNITA's fight — we will explain it to the Europeans," Mr. Savimbi said. "We are of simple peasant stock, and patience is our virtue. We will therefore continue to explain our fight, which aims to find a negotiated solution."

Earlier this year the U.S. Congress voted to supply military aid to Mr. Savimbi's forces, which have been supported for many years by South Africa. Wednesday Mr. Savimbi told EEC members of Parliament that the U.S. weapons had permitted his forces to shoot down 29 government planes.

The U.S. decision has been seen as a major factor in worsening relations between Washington and most of the black-ruled southern African states opposed to South Africa. Mr. Savimbi said that he counted Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko — whose country borders Angola — among his "friends." President Mobutu has recently been accused by southern Africa's "Frontline" States of helping the UNITA rebels.

The UNITA leader said he had been "well received" by Mr. Chaban-Delmas, who had discussed his wartime experiences in the French resistance with him.

"For him, it was memories; for us it is a reality," he commented.

Mr. Savimbi said he had also met "a few socialists" and was due later to talk with members of the two dominant parties in the ruling coalition — the Rally for the Republic (RPR), and the Union for French Democracy (UDF).

However a Socialist Party official denied that any Socialist member of parliament had met Mr. Savimbi.

The official recalled that the party had expressed opposition to the UNITA leader's visit.

Dos Santos Receives Soviet Special Envoy

MB230909 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, received Soviet special envoy (Yuriy Nikolayev) at Futungo de Belas, in Luanda yesterday.

The results of the recent Reykjavik summit were discussed during this meeting. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos expressed his support for the Soviet position, which he described as very constructive and of great historical significance. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos also said that acceptance of Soviet views will contribute toward improving the international situation and defending world peace and security in a [word indistinct] world.

A wide range of issues on bilateral relations was also discussed. Soviet Ambassador to Angola Arnold Kalinin was also present at the audience given by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to the Soviet special envoy.

BOTSWANA

Masire Returns to Gaborone After Shortened Trip

MB231957 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1910 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Excerpt] The president, Dr Quett Masire, arrived in Gaborone this evening after cutting short his visit to New Zealand because of the death of Mozambican President Samora Machel. Dr Masire, who is accompanied by the first lady, Mrs Gladys Masire, and the minister for external affairs, Dr Chiepe, has also cancelled his trip to the United States. [passage omitted]

MOZAMBIQUE

Naming of New President Will Come at 'Right Time'

MB231250 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Noticias editorial of 23 October: "To Go Forward"]

[Text] Time passes slowly. The tragedy was on Sunday.

However, for us here Sunday was a day without history. Nobody prepared us for what was to come, and it was on Sunday that everything happened. We were enjoying our tranquility. On Monday we woke to pain. The day passed as though time stood still, with all of us listening to the radio, to that music that announced drama, and to that communique that was continually repeated, bringing us fear and anxiety, but also hope, which insisted on staying on.

The evening brought us certainty, shock, and despair. Sorrow overwhelmed the heart of each Mozambican. Tuesday and Wednesday had the heaviness of irremediableness, disbelief, and anger. Immense pain was seen in the eyes, steps, and silence of each person.

The whole nation mourns the death of its president. Tomorrow, Friday, he will lie in state at City Hall so that each one of us may pay him a last homage, cry, pray, take him a flower, and bid him our farewell. However, there is something that he would much rather receive from us than those tears and flowers, and that is our firm determination to go forward along the path which he showed us. Here, now, at this very moment, with the fatherland at war, we will be present with our work, our courage, and our discipline, because life does not stop and the struggle continues. Our life here has not been easy.

We have had the drama of the drought. We had floods. We have sickness. We have famine. We have the armed bandits and terrorism. We have aggression from our South African neighbor. We have the plantation that needs to be watered so potatoes, beans, and tomatoes can grow. We have the children, who need to eat and must be looked after. We have the schools that were destroyed and the thousands of children for whom there were no books and no teachers. We have the hamlets the bandits burned, the roads that are impassable, and the bridges, railroads, and factories razed by the traitors of the fatherland in the pay of apartheid. All this must be rebuilt.

In the cities, the people did not stop working. But do they produce? The pupils do not go to classes. The teachers do not give classes because they have practically no one to teach. Is it like this that we are going to mourn our president? Is this what he would have liked us to do?

We have the armed bandits to defeat. Is this one war, or two? One is fought with bullets, scythes, and the lives of the best patriots and citizens every day. The other is the battle that we must take up immediately, the one within ourselves. We can not allow our suffering to let us forget the great problems surrounding us. There is no remedy for that which is irremediable. However, we will go forward.

If we turn on the radio, we will hear the songs of the armed struggle that the guerrillas sang during the independence struggle and the other songs which we wrote after the great victory over colonialism. We will go forward singing. If we tune our radio to other radio stations, we will know that we are not alone in our pain, which is felt worldwide. All peoples mourn our president. Mozambique is not alone. The great question is to know how to overcome this sorrow, this crisis, and this absence. The great question is to know how this was possible, how did it happen, what will happen next? Outside our country, the front pages continue to read: crime or accident? And another question still: Who will succeed Samora Machel? The same questions ring through the cities, villages, hamlets, and plantations of our country since the beginning of the week. This is normal. This has to do with our lives.

The names are considered, pondered, and thought out. Speculations are made, and predictions advanced. It is very natural

that people should ask themselves about the future of the country. But is this so urgent? The important thing is not so much the name of the one who will be our president: We know that the best man will be chosen.

The important thing is to know how to overcome this period of sorrow, crisis, and doubt with calm and serenity, because all answers will come in due time. At the right time, we will know how and why the aircraft fell inside South African territory, and we have a constitution that tells us the way our next president will be chosen. The Central Committee will convene within the stipulated time, and the one who is best prepared to take up the difficult task of governing the country will be appointed, because to govern a country at a war is a great responsibility and a very hard task. Let us not make it even harder with our questions. At the right time, a man will be appointed. Until then, let us have the patience to wait and the courage to return to our daily living, because that is our immediate task: We must dry the tears and go forward.

We have urgent problems to solve, and we are going to solve them. It is time we raise our heads, catch our breath, and adjust our step with discipline and dignity, because life must not stop.

'Unidentified Sources' Blame Crash on Human Error

MB231604 Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English
23 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Lisbon — Mozambican authorities investigating the plane crash in South Africa on Sunday that killed President Samora Machel and 33 others have gathered evidence the incident was caused by human error, according to reports reaching Lisbon.

But conflicting reports of an explosion before the craft hit a hillside or at the actual moment of impact are still under study.

In a dispatch from Maputo, Portugal's state-run news agency ANOP quoted unidentified sources close to the investigation as saying: "It looks as though human error was the cause of the accident" that killed the 53-year-old Mozambican President and members of his staff.

"But," the same source was quoted as saying, "there are a lot of points that remain to be cleared up."

ANOP reported survivors of the crash of Mr Machel's Soviet-built Tupolev 134 craft gave Mozambican investigators conflicting reports of "a muffled noise" or an explosion. Some of the 10 survivors, ANOP said, reported hearing a "sound like a quiet gunshot" before the lights on board the plane went out instantly before the crash.

Others, it said, told of the craft exploding as it hit the ground.

ANOP also reported there appeared to be no immediate suspicion of mishandling the incoming flight by air controllers at Maputo's international airport, and that no airport officials had been detained by authorities yesterday evening.

Mr Machel's plane reportedly initiated contact with the Maputo control tower minutes before the crash to start normal landing procedures, ANOP reported. It said Mozambican sources said visibility was good at the time, but that the plane apparently pulled up and began a wide circling manoeuvre for a second landing attempt.

No further details were immediately available, the agency said.

In a separate report from Maputo, ANOP said Mozambican national radio announced the final, official make-up of the commission set up to investigate the crash.

Paper Reportedly Blames RSA for Machel Death

MB241038 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1002 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] The semi-official Mozambican newspaper *Noticias* has pointed the finger at South Africa for the death of Samora Machel. In a front page editorial it says every Mozambican suspects South Africa is to blame for the plane crash in which their leader died. It is the first public suggestion in Mozambique that the plane crash in the Transvaal was not an accident, although several other African states have accused Pretoria of responsibility.

Province Inhabitants Blame RSA for Machel Crash

MB241126 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Our Cabo Delgado provincial correspondent says that the people in this province are still trying to learn the circumstances that led to the crash of the aircraft carrying President Samora Machel.

According to a report from our correspondent, many Pemba city residents believe that it was an act of sabotage orchestrated by South Africa. This accusation is based on the fact that the South African authorities made threats in the days preceding the fall of the aircraft. [passage omitted]

Machel Lying-in-State To Begin 24 Oct

MB240546 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] The remains of President Samora Machel will lie in state at the Maputo City Hall beginning this afternoon.

The vigil is scheduled to begin at 1400 with the arrival of President Samora Machel's family. The members of the Frelimo Party Political Bureau, the Central Committee, and the secretary generals of the democratic mass organizations will arrive at 1430. They will be followed by the members and deputies of the People's Assembly Standing Commission, the members of the Ministerial Council, and the top ranks of the defense and security forces.

The diplomatic corps will begin their vigil at 1530. They will be followed by the Frelimo Party Central Committee cadres, the counselors of the chairman of the Frelimo Party, the cadres and workers in the Presidency of the Republic, and the cadres of the democratic mass organizations at 1700.

Members of the Maputo City Committee and Assembly as well as other city officials will then take their turn. They will be followed by the clergy. The program will end with a vigil by the first secretaries and administrators of the Maputo urban districts.

The vigil by the population will only begin after the completion of the official program. The people will be able to see the body of President Samora Machel from 0800 to 2000 daily until 27 October.

Commission Investigating Machel Crash Begins Work

*MB240932 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0900 GMT 24 Oct 86*

[Text] The inquiry commission appointed by the party and government leadership to investigate the causes of the crash of the aircraft carrying President Samora Machel held its first working session on the day it was created.

The commission has organized four working groups for specific areas of activity. They have already begun their work.

Official Receives Zimbabwe Ministers

*MB231830 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1500 GMT 23 Oct 86*

[Excerpt] At Maputo International Airport this afternoon, Jose Luis Caboco, Frelimo Party Central Committee secretary, received three Zimbabwean ministers who came to attend the funeral ceremony of President Samora Machel. They are Nathan Shamuyarira, minister of information; Kumbirai Kangai, minister of energy, water, and development; and David Karimanzira, minister of youth, sport, and culture. [passage omitted]

NAMIBIA

SWAPO Leader Blames RSA for Machel Death

*MB240822 Harare Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 24 Oct 86*

[Text] The SWAPO Leader, President Sam Nujoma, has accused racist South Africa of committing a criminal act which led to the tragic death of Comrade Samora Machel. Comrade Nujoma noted that had it not been for continued acts of unprovoked aggression and destabilization against the people of Mozambique by the South African regime, Comrade Samora Machel would have not experienced such a tragic death.

SOUTH AFRICA

Further Reports on Samora Machel Plane Crash

'Pilot' Said To Be Flight Engineer

*MB231443 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans
1400 GMT 23 Oct*

[Text] The drama surrounding the air crash in which President Samora Machel died has taken a new twist with the news that the Russian who is at present in a serious condition at 1 Military Hospital, Voortrekkerhoogte, may not have been the pilot of the aircraft. Reports suggest that Mr Vladimir Novosselov was the flight engineer and not the pilot of the aircraft. A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs refused to comment at this stage and said instead that his department had never claimed the Russian was the pilot. He said the investigation into the disaster will bring the facts to light.

Initial reports from Mozambique had hinted that, according to the flight plan, Mr Novosselov was the pilot.

Russian Says Not To Blame

*MB231343 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1327 GMT
23 Oct 86*

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 23, SAPA — Russian pilot Vladimir Novosselov said today he didn't believe he was to blame for the plane crash which killed President Samora Machel and 33 others. Mr Novosselov, interviewed in Russian in an intensive care ward at 1 Military Hospital in Pretoria during a visit by the wife of the state president, Mrs Elize Botha, said only his flying experience kept 10 passengers alive.

There is speculation that pilot error and bad weather caused the Russian-made Tupolev to hit a hillside but a number of African leaders, including Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda, allege South Africa shot down the jet.

Mr Novosselov, who has head injuries and is badly cut, did not want to say much "in case of repercussions from the authorities" in Mozambique or Moscow. He didn't recall much of what had happened since the crash: "I have heard they are blaming me for the accident. I do not think it was my fault but I don't want to say anything in front of all the press and cameras." He did not see how he could be blamed: "The fact that I had to belly-land the plane was a remarkable achievement. I don't know how I did it but I managed to save the life of some of the passengers and I think that's a wonderful achievement. I can't remember too clearly what happened. I think my flying instincts must have taken over." He said he blacked out just before the impact.

Mr Novosselov has received several visits from his wife Nadejna and today Mrs Botha visited the pilot and held his injured hand as she asked through an SADF interpreter about his family and told him a little about her own children. The Russian smiled fondly as he told her about his two daughters "but no sons" and before she left Mrs Botha gave him a basket of flowers.

Nursing staff said Mr Novosselov was a cooperative patient. They could not communicate verbally so used exaggerated gestures. It is understood the pilot will be discharged from the hospital within a week.

Mozambican-USSR Delegation Arrives

**MB240945 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0941 GMT
24 Oct 86**

[All spellings as received]

[Text] Komatipoort, Oct 24, SAPA — A 26-man Soviet and Mozambican delegation arrived in Komatipoort today to visit the scene of the air crash in which Mozambican President Samora Machel was killed.

The Soviet and Mozambican team was met at Komatipoort airport by the head of the South African police forensic unit, Gen Lothar Neethling, and officials of the Department of Foreign Affairs and the Department of Civil Aviation.

The head of the visiting delegation is Mr Ivan Dontsov of the Soviet State Committee for Civil Aviation Security.

The South African officials kept reporters away from the Mozambican and Soviet delegation, and it was not possible to get all the names of the visitors.

Among the other Russians, however, are Mr Vladimir Terniakov, Mr Leonid Seliakov and Mr Alexander Chriaev.

The visitors were whisked off by South African officials to a motel just outside Komatipoort where they will hold a conference before visiting the scene of the crash. The conference was expected to last about two to three hours and the results of a South African preliminary investigation into the crash are likely to be discussed before the official investigation begins with South African, Mozambican and Soviet officials taking part.

The Soviet and Mozambican visitors are accompanied by a team of foreign newsmen.

South African officials said it had not been decided whether any statement would be made after the conference at Komatipoort.

The Mozambican delegation was headed by that country's deputy minister of health, Dr Fernando Vaz. The 26-man Soviet-Mozambican team included two translators and a Portuguese and a Bulgarian topographer.

The visitors arrived shortly after 11am on a Soviet Antonov 26 cargo plane.

Immediately after arriving from the airport at a local hotel, the visitors and the South African delegation began talks behind closed doors and were still busy after noon.

Radio Denies Claims of Involvement in Machel Death

**MB240839 Johannesburg International Service
in English 0630 GMT 24 Oct 86**

[Station commentary: "The Death of Samora Machel"]

[Text] Nothing, it seems, will stand the flood of accusations against South Africa following the death of Mozambican President Samora Machel in an air crash inside South Africa's borders last Sunday night. The fabrications of the country's obsessed opponents continue, undeterred by South Africa's proper and humanitarian actions since the tragedy occurred.

As was expected, the African National Congress terrorist group, which is bent on the revolutionary overthrow of the existing order in South Africa, immediately accused South Africa of President Machel's murder. A weaving President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia followed suit. South Africa, he said, stands in the dock until proved otherwise. I accuse them openly. The latest to jump on the bandwagon is Libya's Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi. Commonwealth Secretary General Sir Shridath Ramphal was another who could not wait to point an accusing finger. The Zimbabwean newspaper *The Herald* took a similar stand.

In the midst of all this, South African officials from Foreign Minister Pik Botha down have done everything in their power to facilitate recovery of the bodies, treatment of the injured, and impartial investigation of tragedy. Appreciation for this has been conveyed by the Mozambican Government and also the Soviet Union. The wife of the injured Russian pilot of the aircraft has been brought to South Africa to be with her husband until he is discharged from hospital. Everything is being done to ensure her stay is as comfortable as possible.

In terms of international aviation legislation, Mozambican and Soviet delegations are to join South Africans in the official investigations into the cause of the crash. In addition, the aircraft blackbox flight recorder, which has been recovered and sealed, will be invaluable in establishing the cause of the tragedy.

South Africa is doing everything possible not only to be of help and assistance to the various individuals and governments directly affected by the incident, but also to ensure that the facts emerging from the investigations are clear and irrefutable. It would hardly go to these lengths if it had anything to hide.

AZAPO Meeting Blames Machel Death on SADF

**MB231546 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1511 GMT
23 Oct 86**

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 23 SAPA — About 400 people converged on Khotso House in Johannesburg today to mark the death of Mozambican President Samora Machel. Speakers at the service, organised by the Azanian People's Organisation [AZAPO], including the president of AZAPO, Mr Nkosi Molala, and the publicity secretary, Mr Muntu Myeza, all blamed Pres Machel's death on the South African Government.

"We must understand his death against the background of a new political dimension — sanctions," Mr Molala said. "South

Africa had no ally in Africa to help it evade sanctions. Unfortunately Lesotho can render no assistance because it is landlocked. Mozambique has the only outlet to sea. The takeover of Mozambique by the MNR will not only relieve South Africa of the pressure of sanctions, but will damage other countries who are pro-sanctions.

The veiled threat made against Machel by (Defence Minister General) Magnus Malan recently only confirms these fears. "He said the "mystery" crash raised questions which had to be answered if South Africa wished to escape unscathed. "Why did South Africa wait until the next day before informing Mozambique about the crash? What did South Africa do with the black box? Did they not tamper with it and then replace it?"

The former SRC [Students Representative Council] president of Turfloop University, Mr Kaborone Sedibe, hailed Pres Machel as a "brave soldier" and recalled the Nkomati accord where he was forced to shake hands with Mr P.W. Botha, "his enemy." He encouraged students amongst the crowd to work towards a "socialist, anti-racist Azania."

Reading reports from foreign publications, Mr Myeza said it was possible that the SADF had sophisticated technology to interfere with the plane's route. He said a report from *The Guardian* newspaper in London claimed an attempt had recently been made on the president's life.

The official Mozambican news agency, AIM, reported that at Pres Machel's last press conference a journalist questioned him about assassination attempts and he replied, "They have already tried. I am in the way."

The service ended with the singing of Nkosi Sikelel'i-Afrika [God Bless Africa] and the crowd surged into the street singing freedom songs before dispersing.

Students Pay Tribute to Machel, See RSA Plot

*MB230831 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0812 GMT
23 Oct 86*

[Text] Cape Town, Oct 23, SAPA — About 350 University of Cape Town [UCT] students crammed into their student union's Rhodes Room to pay tribute to the late Mozambican leader, President Samora Moises Machel, at a spirited meeting yesterday.

Outside the venue, students selling t-shirts with the slogan "Samora Machel hamba kahle (go well) — viva Frelimo" did brisk trade.

The meeting was called by the Azanian Students Organisation (AZASO) and the National Union of South African Students.

Speakers praised Mr Machel and Frelimo for their revolutionary campaign against Mozambique's Portuguese colonists and their post-independence struggle against MNR "bandits."

An AZASO pamphlet circulated before the meeting stated: "Although many have blamed bad weather for the crash, there

are strong reasons to believe that their death was a result of a carefully planned plot to eliminate the Mozambican leadership as a preparation for a total take-over by MNR bandits."

The western Cape chairman of the End Conscription Campaign, Mr Nic Borain, compared the role of Portugal's white conscripts in their war against Frelimo to conscripts in the SADF.

Police Disperse Students at Machel Rally

*MB231701 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1632 GMT
23 Oct 86*

[Johannesburg SAPA in English at 1643 GMT on 23 October transmits a service message in which it states that "our legal representatives" advise that the following item "may in fact be an infringement of the emergency regulations."]

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 23 SAPA — Police fired teargas at University of the Witwatersrand students after a lunch time memorial service for President Samora Machel on the campus today. A spokesman at Wits said the meeting was called by the Black Student Society and was attended by about 1000 people.

"After the meeting a group of students marched from the great hall towards Jorissen Street but they didn't leave the campus," he said. "As the students came down to the Wits theatre the police arrived. They asked the students to disperse and gave them a 2 minute warning. After that about 40 to 50 police moved onto campus. They withdrew back to Jorissen Street and the students re-grouped. The police gave further orders to disperse and after a short period fired three to four teargas canisters into the student group. Throughout that time the deputy vice chancellor, Prof Meryyn Shear, was in constant contact with the police and students to try and diffuse the situation. After that the police left the campus and no-one was arrested."

ANC President's Message to Frelimo on Machel's Death

*EA231251 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English
to South Africa 1930 GMT 22 Oct 86*

[Message to the Frelimo Central Committee Political Bureau "signed by the ANC President, Comrade Oliver Tambo"]

[Text] The tragedy that has befallen the people of Mozambique is without parallel in the history of the independent Africa. It is a tragedy that has shocked and stunned progressive mankind. It is a staggering blow to African people and especially to the people of southern Africa, a blow that is felt most intensely by the African National Congress and the entire oppressed and democratic people of South Africa, a tragedy they can never forget. Our leader, comrade in arms, and brother, Samora Moises Machel, president and marshal of the People's Republic of Mozambique, president of the Frelimo Party, one of the most outstanding leaders of our continent, one of its best brains, an unsurpassed fighter who fought to turn southern Africa into a liberated one of humanity, this great (?fighter), has been killed by the only enemy who stands to gain by his death, the apartheid regime of Pretoria and its agents.

President Machel fell in the cause of [word indistinct] to mankind. He was accompanied to his death by his great countrymen and by nationals of countries in the struggle against apartheid South Africa. On behalf of the African National Congress, the masses of South Africa, and on my own behalf, I send heartfelt condolences to the Mozambican nation, Garca Machel, and the children, as well as to the bereaved families of the deceased. The Mozambican people will yet again rise to the challenge of the hour, and use this great tragedy to execute a great leap forward.

A luta continua; venceremos. [The struggle continues; we shall be victorious]

Government Slams 'Dangerous' U.S. Report on Economy
MB231103 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1056 GMT
 23 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 23, SAPA — Government today slammed as dangerous and naive a scathing report on the South African economy, purportedly drawn up by the U.S. Commerce Department in the Johannesburg U.S. Consulate

Deputy minister of finance, Mr Kent Durr said the report by the U.S. Foreign Commercial Service (Johannesburg) was laced with half-truths and falsehoods.

The document said South Africa was close to becoming just another African state — a chronic debtor, import-starved, riddled with ethnic differences and run by a repressive regime, unable to manage its domestic constituency, whose only leverage was its ability to manipulate foreign governments.

The U.S. Consulate confirmed today that the report had been prepared "as stated in the press." But it stressed that the document was intended only for internal use and not for public distribution. It said it was now having to produce copies of the report to satisfy the great demand for it from various quarters.

Mr Durr said South Africa had a siege economy because of U.S. Government actions. The U.S. Government had created this situation by blackmailing its own country's companies, applying sanctions and helping to exclude South Africa from international forums. South Africa was not a chronic debtor nation, he commented, but owed its debtor status to the actions being taken against it. The country was import starved because it was obliged to maintain a positive balance of payments in order to repay debts, the minister said.

If the U.S. Government now said South Africa was riddled with ethnic diversities, then it was a contradiction of its usual claim.

Mr Durr said it was nonsense to claim South Africa could manipulate foreign governments. If that were true South Africa would not have a siege economy.

Progressive Federal Party spokesman on finance, Mr Harry Schwarz, expressed surprise that the U.S. Consulate put out such a report in such emotional language. He wondered if it was reported out of context because, he said, information from the consulate was usually reasonably accurate and objective.

In this context, the consulate told SAPA today that the first press reports on their document were: "substantially correct and accurate, but clearly selective."

Mr Schwarz noted: "This is not a diplomatic report. It is couched in exaggerated language and it is not a correct assessment."

He said it was ridiculous to claim South Africa manipulated foreign governments. South Africa faced difficulties partly through its inability to influence other countries. He said he was concerned the report might be taken seriously by businessmen in the U.S.

Pik Botha Takes 'Strong Exception'
MB231723 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1720 GMT
 23 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria, October 23, SAPA — The foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, today called in the U.S. charge d'affaires to protest at press reports about a document on the South African economy drawn up by the U.S. consulate general in Johannesburg.

The charge d'affaires, Mr Richard Barkley, was told that government took "the strongest exception to the insulting and hostile language of the report," Mr Botha said in a press statement tonight. He said the Department of Foreign Affairs had requested a copy of the document, which was reported today as saying South Africa was heavily in debt with an import starved economy and a repressive government incapable of handling its domestic problems.

"It was impressed upon the charge d'affaires that South Africa is part of Africa and therefore takes exception to the arrogant and insensitive comment that South Africa is closer to becoming just another African state," Mr Botha said.

Mr Botha said he was told by Mr Barkley that the report was prepared for the internal use of the consulate only. "However, according to our information the document could be obtained on request. Mr Barkley was told that this practice was not acceptable and was asked to furnish the department with an explanation as to whether the document affects official U.S. opinion," he said.

In Johannesburg a spokesman for the American Embassy tonight said in a statement that the information quoted in the morning press reflected "concerns which have been expressed by many commercial and financial sectors in South Africa and the U.S. and elsewhere. These kinds of concerns have encouraged the U.S. Administration to oppose any developments which could contribute to a deterioration of the SA economy."

Press reports this morning quoted the document as saying South Africa was "closer to becoming just another African state — a chronic debtor, import-starved, ridden with ethnic diversities, a repressive regime unable to manage its own domestic constituency in any positive way, whose only leverage is its ability to manipulate foreign governments ... this is not an ambience which can attract U.S. trade and investment."

Warner Communications Announces Withdrawal*MB221543 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1500 GMT 22 Oct 86*

[Text] Yet another United States company has announced its withdrawal from South Africa. The giant Warner Communications Group, which holds a 30 percent share of the South African record market, joins General Motors, IBM, and Honeywell on the list of companies to have announced divestment plans this week. Like General Motors and IBM, Warner will sell its South African interest to a local associate. WEA Records, one of South Africa's three leading distributors of records and tapes, will complete the buyout within the next 3 months. WEA says records and tapes by overseas artists will still be available in South Africa after the deal goes through.

The latest divestment announcements have prompted a rash of reassurances from other foreign companies operating in South Africa that they are committed to remain in the country. Only 6 months ago IBM was saying the same thing.

Industrial Group Issues Report on Sanctions Impact*MB230808 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English
22 Oct 86 pp 1, 2*

[By economics editor Gerald Prosalendis]

[Text] Mandatory UN sanctions against SA, and the need to maintain a current account surplus, could cause a 30 percent drop in GDP and 1.34-million unemployed in five years, according to a report by the Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI).

In this worst of three scenarios outlined by the report, FCI says GDP would decline by about 6 percent a year and nearly 20 percent of South Africans would lose their jobs. Agriculture's contribution to GDP would decline by 30.7 percent and 187,417 jobs would be lost, mining by 17.2 percent (20,452 jobs), secondary industry 29.3 percent (404,650 jobs), commerce and transport 29.1 percent (209,983 jobs) and services and others by 27.6 percent (312,511 jobs).

It says the SA economy will survive, but "at much lower levels of economic activity and welfare".

And, Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut [Afrikaans Trade Institute] (AHI) chairman Christie Kuun warned last night that if sanctions against SA exports were only 20 percent successful, the balance of payments would be weakened by R2.0bn, white unemployment would rise by 120,000 and black unemployment by 430,000. The personal income of whites would decline by R520m and black by R470m.

Sanctions would not have catastrophic consequences, but some disruption and adjustment was unavoidable.

SA would have to do without luxury imports and foreign exchange would have to be rationed to sectors and industries which needed priority from the national economic point of view.

The FCI report, based on an econometric model, envisages three sanctions scenarios. Firstly, the full set of trade measures agreed upon by the US and currently being discussed by the EC, Commonwealth and Non-Aligned Movement, which will reduce GDP by 1.7 percent in the next 18 months to two years.

Secondly, if sanctions were imposed on all SA exports, but with substantial leakages, the total effect would be a decline of 16.9 percent in GDP over five years from its 1985 level, and 685,343 people would lose their jobs.

The third scenario envisaged UN mandatory sanctions substantially adhered to by the international community.

International Business Asked for Reform Support*MB221628 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1624 GMT
22 Oct 86*

[Text] London, October 22, SAPA — Mr Jan Steyn, executive chairman of the Urban Foundation, tonight urged businessmen overseas to support the private sectors reform initiative in South Africa. In an address to the South Africa Club in London, Mr Steyn said the private sector's urge for prosperity in a post-apartheid society was, together with black protest, the "most effective agency for change in South Africa today." He said the support of the international business community for this urge was especially important because Western governments were abandoning their leverage over Pretoria by resorting to punitive action. The private sector had played a large role in reforms, implemented over the past eight years, which had reached out to "some of the core areas of the apartheid policies of the past." Actions from abroad "which will assist the internal reconstruction of peace in our society" included:

- Recognition by governments and pressure groups overseas of the complexity of change in South Africa. Summary demands for negotiations or universal franchise "as if it were no more problematic than organising an office party ... are distinctly unhelpful."

- International groups should set realistic targets to allay heightened expectations and show government supporters that their actions were well intended.

- Full support for local attempts to promote negotiation.

- Clear indications as to what "realistic achievements" were necessary to end international sanctions and punitive actions.

Referring to sanctions, Mr Steyn said they would not topple the SA Government nor destroy the economy. They would, however, deepen unemployment and leave the real challenges in the South African situation unanswered. Mr Steyn said the South African business community had been "more mobilised for a role in the promotion of reform than any equivalent performance by capitalism elsewhere in the world." Among the changes it had helped achieve over the last eight years were the removal of discrimination in labour legislation, full property rights for blacks, the repeal of the Mixed Marriages Act, opening of central business districts to all, the abolition of the pass laws and

restoration of citizenship to some homeland blacks. The private sector — an alliance of corporate enterprise, individual business leaders, trade unions, employer organisations and private sector development groups like the Urban Foundation — had developed a consensus to work for "a South Africa united under a single central government, in which all South Africans will participate through a universal franchise."

But many factors were inhibiting rapid change. These included constraints on economic growth, growing unemployment, a resurgent right-wing and growing polarisation of political views, reduced fiscal revenue, and the government's view that its reforms had not been recognised.

Yet he remained optimistic "because South Africans internally have demonstrated their capacity to promote meaningful change." The private sector coalition also had a number of weapons in its drive for reform. It had the capacity to gather strategic information, analyse the strength and weaknesses in the situation and to act on the basis of this to achieve an effect at the highest level of government. Such analysis was crucial because "the South African system of government is not a simple hegemony with a pliant support base where single-stranded initiatives could have a dramatic effect. It is a complex, deeply embedded structure with multiplicities of underpinnings and reinforcements."

The business coalition also included important elements in the "government support base" and people who were in daily contact with government figures. The private sector was also one of the few "bridge-formations with effective links into the black community" and was receiving signs from government circles and within the black community that "there is a desire to escape from stalemate."

Johannesburg Chamber Opposes Segregation

MB231225 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1120 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 23, SAPA — The government should allow towns and cities to sweep away all racial segregation in housing and schools if they so voted, the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce said in a motion at the annual ASSOCOM [Association of Chambers of Commerce] congress today.

The issue was the centre of debate under a motion on bringing about change in South Africa. Business was asked to back a motion urging the government to press the button on necessary amendments to the Group Areas Act.

Mr Pat Corbin, president of the Johannesburg Chamber, which framed the proposals, says approval of the resolution by the Associated Chambers of Commerce will bring a crucial test on the sincerity of government's reform promises.

If approved, ASSOCOM will formally urge the government to remove all remaining discriminatory measures and take immediate steps to:

— open all business, commercial and industrial zones, as defined in terms of local town planning schemes, for occupation or ownership without restriction.

— amend the Group Areas Act so as to facilitate the removal of restrictions which inhibit ownership or occupation of land for residential purposes "in accordance with local wishes."

A document paid tribute to government progress in "the slaughtering of many scared cows" such as acceptance of the permanence of urban blacks, labour legislation and the abolition of influx control.

However, the document argued that there was no longer any valid reason to maintain the fiction that many central business districts [CBD's] and their peripheries were "white areas."

The Johannesburg CBD and Hillbrow were "grey" areas and should be opened to everyone.

"Apprehensions of misbehaviour are misdirected. With a legally resident population, non-racial laws can be applied objectively, while at the same time self-administered social controls can develop."

Commentary Applauds NGK Stand on Apartheid

MB240534 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] At its general synod in Cape Town the NG Kerk [Dutch Reformed Church, NGK] has adopted, virtually unanimously, a comprehensive declaration on apartheid. It has made it clear that no political policy, including one of forced separation, can be justified on biblical grounds. That unequivocal stand had become a matter of urgency, in particular for this church, which had become a centre of political controversy and pressure drawing it somewhat unfairly into partisan politics.

The declaration from the general synod is all the more welcome for the clarity with which it elucidates an issue that still confuses and bedevils political discussions in South Africa. That is the distinction between the ideal of apartheid, as originally formulated, and its practice, which over the years had grown increasingly distant from the ideal. Too often arguments about the subject are pointless because the participants are unaware that they are not talking about the same aspect of it.

In general, of course, those who still defend apartheid do so in terms of the original ideal. The synod declaration says of this: "The idea and the policy of separate development, with the ideal of territorial separation, took shape in the course of South African history. It was seen as part of the trusteeship of the whites in respect of the other groups, and envisaged the possibility of optimal development of all groups."

In practice, however, such equitable development was not the outcome of the implementation of the policy. It is therefore on the reality of apartheid as it finally emerged that the church must

pass its moral judgement. Hence the declaration continues: "The NG church is convinced that the implementation of apartheid as a political and social system which does injustice to people and unfairly creates for one group a privileged position over another, is unacceptable on Christian ethical grounds, because it is in conflict with the principles of neighborly love and justice and inevitably detracts from the human dignity of all concerned."

This is the heart of the matter. In dealing thus with the reality of apartheid (that which actually exists, as opposed to an idealized conception that never materialized) the church has faced up squarely to the moral crux of the major political issue in this country. In the political debate itself, of course, it is the reality that features most strongly in any event, and it is not surprising that the declaration affirms a standpoint that is now widely accepted. That is, that apartheid, in so far as it implies discrimination that benefits some at the expense of others, is unacceptable. It has for some time been the declared policy of the government to eradicate all manifestations of such discrimination in the political, social, and economic system.

Unfortunately the distinction between reality and an abstract ideal is not always maintained. There are white South Africans — good Christians — who too easily look beyond the intolerable practices of apartheid, to justify it in terms of their ideal. The church has made it clear where the focus of Christian ethics must be directed.

P.W. Botha France Trip 'Set To Spark Major Row'

*MB231356 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1300 GMT 23 Oct 86*

[Text] President P.W. Botha is going ahead with a controversial plan to visit France next month. The government is continuing with plans to inaugurate a multimillion rand memorial to dead South African soldiers from the two world wars at Longeville in northern France. The plan is set to spark a major row in Paris. A spokesman for Prime Minister Jacques Chirac says no government leaders will meet with Mr Botha, and there is concern that Mr Chirac, who is seen as having more cordial relations with Pretoria than his predecessor, may face a political storm if the South African visit goes ahead. One angry anti-apartheid activist asks why the South African president should be allowed to commemorate the war dead when he ignores the 2,000 people who have been killed in recent unrest.

Crackdown Continues on Illegal Mozambican Workers

MB231753 Johannesburg SAP in English 1728 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 23 SAPA — Twenty Mozambican citizens have been arrested in an east Rand police crackdown on alleged illegal immigrants, the South African Police confirmed today.

SAPA received a report that residents of Thokoza township, near Alberton, and Kathlehong, also on the east Rand, were angry following early morning blitzes yesterday on people making their way to work who were asked to produce identification. The report said there were at least 20 Mozambicans arrested who were told

they would be repatriated. Others who had no proof of identification were also said to have been arrested. A Kathlehong shopowner, who asked not to be named, said three of his assistants who were Mozambicans were arrested on his premises without his prior knowledge. Residents reported the "black jacks" (police) were seen patrolling Thokoza township today, but no further arrests were reported.

On enquiry a spokesman for the Liaison Division of the South African Police said 20 Mozambican citizens were arrested in various places on the east Rand for "allegedly entering the Republic illegally." However, he said their records reflected the arrests took place last Saturday.

A Home Affairs Department spokesman said they were not aware of the specific incidents but said it was the task of his department, assisted by the SA Police, to round up illegal immigrants in South Africa. The department was not in search of Mozambicans in particular, but all illegal immigrants. He reiterated the recent public statements by the minister of labour, Mr Pietie du Plessis, the minister of home affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, and other departmental spokesmen that illegal immigrants would be repatriated. The department had also recently sent circulars to all employees to ensure they were not employing illegal immigrants.

A spokesman for the Department of Labour referred to the joint statement issued on October 8 by his department and the Departments of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Foreign Affairs and Home Affairs. The Mozambican Government had been informed the South African Government would repatriate Mozambican citizens as a result of the activities of the African National Congress and SA Communist Party "responsible for the continuing deteriorating security situation on (their) common border (with) the Republic."

The statement followed the injury in a landmine explosion in KaNgwane of six soldiers. South African employers were told to cease with immediate effect the recruitment and employment of any Mozambican workers and to actively endeavour to employ South Africans. Those whose permits were still valid were able to complete their term of service after which they would have to return to Mozambique and not be allowed back to South Africa.

DPSC Says Government Intensifying 'Repression'

*MB230617 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
22 Oct 86 p 11*

[Text] The government is intensifying and expanding its repression in the country's black townships, says the Detainees' Parents Support Committee (DPSC).

A report issued by the DPSC after its annual conference in Johannesburg claimed: "What the Bureau for Information would like to present as 'peace' is really a massive pacification effort in the townships, designed to deal with the growth of mass resistance and intended to coerce people to abandon rent, school and consumer boycotts."

The report said mass detentions were one measure the State had taken to achieve this.

"The last state of emergency accounted for some 8000 detentions in 42 magisterial districts. This time an estimated 22000 have been taken into detention, from all the major cities and from the smallest towns, where the slightest breath of resistance has stirred the dust."

The DPSC said police and security forces were being deployed in "ever-increasing numbers."

"Particularly threatening has been the rapid expansion of green-uniformed municipal police forces. It is clear from hundreds of reports of people at advice offices and crisis centres that we can no longer separate the roles played by different branches of the security forces. Where arrests, assaults, torture and shootings are reported, the SAP, SADF, security police and municipal forces feature with equal regularity and are reported to be using similar tactics."

The report said there was also an "insidious spread of unofficial repression.

"Vigilante forces and hit squads are a national presence, deploying similar deadly tactics at opposite ends of the country. Apart from this coherence of method, the possibility of some co-ordination in vigilante action is suggested by the sinister reappearance of prominent right-wing figures among vigilante groups.

Referring to conditions under which detainees were being held, the report said overcrowding of cells was frequent and there were also reports of "poor and insufficient food given only at long intervals, cold or often no water and too few blankets."

It said reports of assaults and torture of detainees varied from area to area. "Allegations of electric shock, repeated beatings and threatened necklacing have been made."

The DPSC said medical treatment was inadequate.

"Detainees complain of delayed and inappropriate treatment. There is suspicion that such factors contributed to the death last week of Queenstown Descom [Detainees Support Committee] chairman Mbuyiseli Songelwa. At least three young women have suffered miscarriages in detention in the last three months."

The report alleged that "in general it appears that district surgeons are frequently carrying out their duties in a manner which falls far short of acceptable medical standards."

Other allegations made by the DPSC were:

Delegates reported a new trend in the treatment of detainees. "Increasingly common law crimes rather than political transgressions appear on the charge sheet. The upshot of this is to stigmatise or criminalise activists and to extend incarceration, where the charge is serious, by the refusal of bail."

The emergency had created as many "internal refugees" as detainees. "Activists at every level who escaped the dragnet have lived on the run for months. Rural activists, with no place to hide in their tiny, exposed settlements, have had to leave their areas altogether. This has left families without breadwinners."

Information Bureau Denies Charges
MB230632 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
22 Oct 86 p 11

[Text] The Bureau for Information has hit out at the Detainees' Parents Support Committee, saying it was only concerned with detainees, not with ordinary citizens suffering at the hands of "radicals".

In a reply to the DPSC's allegations that the State is engaged in widespread repression, the bureau said it did not "normally comment on the frequent, almost hysterical and emotional utterances so characteristic of this organisation."

"The fact of the matter is that ... the state of emergency is bringing about a return to normality and stability which is welcomed by all who believe in peaceful change and who wish to live normal lives without the fear of intimidation and violence.

"All the DPSC seems to concern itself about are detentions, but no word is ever spoken about the victims of vicious and callous murders, intimidation and the hardship suffered by so many law-abiding citizens at the hands of radicals. Also nothing is said about the process of law and the conviction of many of those detained in terms of emergency regulations."

The head of the bureau, Mr Dave Steward, said the state of emergency had succeeded in achieving some important objectives.

"First, there has been a dramatic reduction in the number of unrest-related deaths from 161 in June to only 28 in September. The number of persons wounded has declined from 306 in June to 99 in September. In this regard it is important to note that black agitators have been responsible for 68 percent of injuries. This clearly indicates who is responsible for the violence.

"At the same time the number of unrest incidents decreased from 2,645 in May to 99 in September. The greatest proportion of these were due to relatively unserious (sic) stone-throwing incidents. These statistics have been translated into a much higher sense of security among the vast majority of law-abiding citizens.

"As required by law, the names of all detainees were submitted to Parliament. The Government requested judges of the Supreme Court to visit detainees on a regular basis and to report on the conditions of their detention.

"Their reports have indicated the detainees are, by and large, well-treated but there have been individual complaints. These are investigated and if necessary the Government acts. The available evidence is presented to the Attorney-General who decides whether there should be prosecution in open court or not."

The SA Prisons Service said in a statement it was committed to high standards in the treatment of all prisoners.

The statement said: "The SA Prisons Service has repeatedly demonstrated its commitment to high standards of physical treatment of all entrusted to its care. It is emphasised that medical treatment and general hygiene and nutrition have the highest possible priority.

"As far as the quality of the food is concerned, the diet scale has been complied by dieticians and satisfies the minimum standards of the World Health Organisation with regard to nutritional value.

"Apart from the Prison Services' own measure in this regard, quantitative and qualitative control over the preparation and provision of food is exercised by medical officers.

"A district surgeon is appointed for every prison or group of prisons and visits the prisons regularly. Prisoners and detainees have opportunity to report ailments on a daily basis and are given prescribed medication by nursing staff who also attend to less serious cases in the prison hospitals. If specialised medical treatment is required, prisoners are referred to provincial hospitals by the district surgeon.

"The health conditions of pregnant women in prison are strictly monitored and if the medical practitioner is of the opinion that complications may develop, the patient is taken to an outside hospital for specialised treatment. The SA Prisons Service has a proven record of maintaining exceptionally high standards as far as medical treatment particularly is concerned.

"With regard to the death of the awaiting-trial prisoner in question, he received regular medical attention for his ailment. In the process, he was also admitted to Frere Hospital after an asthma attack.

"On the morning of October 5 the deceased reported an asthma attack and he was transported immediately to the provincial hospital in East London, but he unfortunately passed away en route. As is customary in all cases of deaths in custody, the necessary departmental inquiry is being conducted.

"All prisoners/detainees are daily given the opportunity to lodge their complaints/requests to the head of the prison. These are noted in a register and dealt with promptly after which the outcome and steps taken are recorded," the statement added.

COSATU President Barayi Resumes Union Work

MB230913 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0909 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 23 SAPA — Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU] president Mr Elijah Barayi has resumed his union functions after more than four months of emergency detention and subsequent restrictions on his activities.

Mr Frank Meintjies, COSATU's information officer, said today that Mr Barayi had resumed his position in light of a Rand

supreme court ruling last Wednesday where similar restriction orders imposed on Council of Unions of South Africa officials — Miss Joyce Sedibe and Mr Daniel Samela — were set aside.

Mr Barayi's movements were restricted in that he was unable to speak to the press; attend or speak at public gatherings; could only take part actively in "legitimate" union activities and was restricted to the magisterial district of Carletonville.

Mr Meintjies said these restrictions were now being regarded as having no effect in law, and Mr Barayi would resume his official duties at COSATU.

Mr Barayi is also vice-president of the National Union of Mine-workers.

Teachers Union Chairman on Situation in Schools

MB240601 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2209 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Cape Town Oct 23 SAPA — As long as the political situation in this country remains there could be no normality in the schools, the chairman of the Democratic Teachers Union said last night. Mr Sheperd Mdladlala was speaking at a meeting in Rondenbosch of Education for an Aware South Africa, which is a progressive body of white teachers.

Schools in the city's townships had no equipment for arts and crafts, laboratories or science equipment, and teachers had to buy their own workbooks and registers and often had to pay for basic items like photostat copies of exam papers. Pupils were expected to write exams soon, but schools did not even have the necessary stationery and he feared that pupils would walk out of schools.

When schools re-opened in July, principals were instructed to tell their students that they had to wear identity documents — which were to be provided by the impoverished schools — and had to tell their students that student representative councils were banned and were furthermore expected to get the pupils to sign letters to this effect, Mr Mdladlala said. Students in the eastern Cape had refused to write exams because more than seventy per cent of detainees were either teachers or students. Schools in Duncan village near East London were closed while teachers had to report to a building every day.

UDF Ciskei Leader Arrested in Police Swoop

MB221515 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] A UDF [United Democratic Front] Leader has been detained in a swoop by Ciskei police in Alice. The Reverend Arnold Stofile was one of the few UDF leaders in the eastern Cape not in detention or hiding. Frans Kruger has the details:

It is not yet clear exactly how many people have been detained in Alice, but lawyers for Rev Stofile confirm that he was among those held under Section 26 of the Ciskei National Security Act. Sources in Alice spoke of a total of 8 UDF supporters held. The police have not yet confirmed the detentions. They include a

brother and a sister of Rev Stofile, the general secretary of the UDF in the border. It is the second time this year that he has been detained but his wife said it was just one of those things, when I asked how she felt.

Meanwhile, Namba Sebe, the brother of Ciskei President Lennox Sebe, who has claimed responsibility for springing Charles Sebe from jail last month, said he had received reports his sister, also from Alice, had been detained along with her husband, a Chief (Hebe).

Transkei Prime Minister Announces New Cabinet

*MB231816 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1753 GMT 23 Oct 86*

[Text] Umtata, Oct 23, SAPA — The new Transkei Cabinet announced by the prime minister, Chief George Matanzima, in the National Assembly here today contained a lot of surprises with five new ministers and four deputy-ministers being new faces. Of the 14 ministers in the last cabinet seven remained and Mr Mtutuzeli, who lost his seat in Cofimvaba, was appointed to the cabinet in terms of a provision in the Constitution act.

Of the six other ministers only one, Mr Mike Mazwana, was promoted from deputy-ministership, while all the four deputies were ordinary members. It was expected that a few deserving independents on merit would be enticed back to the party with one or two positions, but it appears that they were completely ignored. Three former ministers had indicated earlier that they would step down from the cabinet for reasons of ill-health. They were Chief George Ndabankulu for local government and land tenure, Chief D.D.P. Ndamase for interior, and Mr A.N. Jonas for transport.

The full cabinet are: Prime Minister, Defence, Police and Public Service Commission: Chief George Matanzima; Finance and Audit: Mr G.S.K. Ntsha; Commerce, Industry and Tourism: Mr T.T. Letlaka; Foreign Affairs and Information: Mr Caleb Songca; Interior, Manpower Planning and Utilisation: Mr M. Lujabe; Welfare and Pensions: Mr D. Gwadiiso; Justice and Prisons: Mr D.S. Koyana; Local Government and Land Tenure: Mr H.B. Tsengwa; Posts and Telecommunications: Miss Stella Sigcau; Transport: Mr S.M. Qaba; Health: Mr J.M. Matutu; Works and Energy: Mr Mike Mazwana; and Agriculture and Forestry: Rev G.T. Vika.

Buthelezi: Negotiating Should Be Made Possible

*MB230511 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0008 GMT 23 Oct 86*

[SAPA PR Wire Service; issued by the chief minister's office, Ulundi.]

[Text] Cape Town, Thursday — Blacks would either have to negotiate with the government or destroy it, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said here today. He told the Cape Town Press Club that he and many millions of fellow blacks would still be willing to take part in such negotiations — if only the government made it possible.

In fact, however, despite claims to the contrary by the state president, there were simply no negotiations taking place between blacks and whites in South Africa. Chief Buthelezi said that part of the ANC's refusal to abandon violence as a prerequisite to negotiation was that it knew it could not halt that which was already taking place. It was simply not their violence and they could not control it. Whereas, before, it was morally and even politically right to release Mr Nelson Mandela, it was now "absolutely imperative" to set him free.

The KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president said that blacks would unite to negotiate after Mr Mandela and other political prisoners were released even if the former detainees subsequently set their faces against negotiations. History itself would produce black negotiators if black democracy were unshackled. But the government should not be held to ransom by fear of what Mr Mandela, as an individual, might do. "Whatever their assessment is of Dr Mandela the man and the leader, it is imperative that they unshackle black democracy because without it there are no negotiations," he said.

"And if there are no negotiations, we face the late Mr B.J. Vorster's future which is too ghastly to contemplate."

Chief Buthelezi said he was often accused of being unwilling to negotiate with President P.W. Botha and was even blamed for the fact that such proceedings were not taking place. The fact was, however, that there was no time for more false starts. It was already quite clear how very dearly South Africa was paying for the false start made with the introduction of the tricameral parliament. One had only to compare the referendum promises and the picture of hope the government had painted with the reality of what the new constitution had done to South Africa's politics and to its international relationships.

That was why he had had nothing to do with the black advisory council with which Mr Botha was trying to legitimise the tricameral parliament. Similarly he had had nothing to do with the special cabinet committee or with the non-statutory negotiating forum, both of which the government had tried to set up for the same purpose.

"I say very bluntly that I will have nothing to do with the national council unless it is given teeth, unless it orchestrates a transition to a new constitution after the death sentence has been pronounced on the present constitution and unless it is made possible for all blacks to participate in it by releasing political prisoners," Chief Buthelezi said. "If I am absolutely right that these are all prerequisites for the national council emerging successfully as a real negotiating forum between black and white, then it is not I who blocks negotiations: It is the state president who has not got the courage to mount them."

Information Bureau Releases 24 Oct Unrest Report

*MB240949 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0942 GMT
24 Oct 86*

[Text] Pretoria Oct 24 SAPA — The Bureau for Information's unrest situation report for the 24 hours ended at 6am today:

At 1530 a group of about 30 black people set fire to the Thababula school in Soweto. Reasonable damage was caused. No arrests were made. At 2310 a group of black people threw petrol bombs at two passenger coaches at the Naledi station (Soweto). Extensive damage was caused as the two coaches were destroyed by the flames. No one was injured and no arrests were made.

At 1115 a crowd of about 700 black people threw stones at a member of the security forces at Mohlaleng (Randfontein). The security force member fired one shot into the crowd and three women were injured. They were taken to hospital where their condition was described as not serious.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

MB230801 [Editorial Report]

CITIZEN on 'Vile Accusations'

Although "there is no evidence whatsoever to suggest that South Africa had anything to do" with the plane crash that killed Mozambican President Samora Machel, "fingers are already pointed at South Africa," Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 22 October says in a page 6 editorial. Commonwealth Secretary General Ramphal, Zambian President Kaunda, the ANC, and *The Herald* of Zimbabwe have all accused South Africa of involvement in the crash. "With such rabble-rousing, small wonder that thousands of Zimbabwean youths" attacked the offices of South African Airways and the South African trade mission and "also attacked Whites in the streets, a shocking outburst of racial vindictiveness, for what in heaven's name were the Whites supposed to have done except have White skins? All that the vile accusations about South Africa have done is to stir up the mobs and further blacken South Africa's name, without any justification whatsoever."

STAR on NGK 'Watershed'

"This week marks a significant moment, perhaps even a watershed, for the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk [Dutch Reformed Church, NGK] sometimes called the National Party at prayer," Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 22 October says in an editorial on page 10. The NGK synod has "condemned racism as a sin, called for a just dispensation for all people, called for equal opportunity and equal pay in the workplace." While "it cannot be expected that it will eradicate old attitudes overnight," "the NGK has embarked on a path that takes it closer to the Christian theology of the Western world — and that means ever further from the Government policy of yesterday."

STAR on TUCSA End

Commenting on the demise of the Trade Union Council of South Africa (TUCSA) in another editorial on the same page, *The Star* says that it is ironic that "the road it pioneered was the road to its grave. The black workers movement it did so much to legitimise grew more aggressive than the organisation could contain within its membership, while its mainly white unions did not keep up the same pressure. Trade unions became politicised to a high degree, leaving TUCSA looking comparatively tame."

The challenge to the labor movement now is to fill the gap created by TUCSA's passing "before political polarisation goes too far."

SOWETAN on U.S. Companies' Pullout

Commenting on the withdrawal of General Motors and Coca Cola from the country, Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 22 October says in an editorial on page 4 that "that fact that American business, which does not have as much financial holdings in South Africa as their European counterparts, are the first to start the chicken run, bodes ill for business generally." While South African firms will take over and so people will not lose their jobs, "when American companies held control they were signatories to things like the Sullivan Code, which helped to ease working conditions for blacks. South African companies, who might have to be more liberal than they have been in the past, are not tied down by any codes or principles." However, although sanctions may cause "severe" suffering for black workers, "we believe most of our people are prepared to sacrifice in the interests of permanent peace and stability in their motherland."

CAPE TIMES on Machel Death

"The death of President Samora Machel in an aircraft accident is a shattering blow for Mozambique and a setback to the peace of the region," Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 21 October says in a page 12 editorial. Machel had "worked tirelessly for peace" and for "his far-sighted attempt at securing peace, even with the execrated Pretoria, he will be recognized in years to come as a figure of stature." "If the Botha government is wise, it will hasten to dispel an impression that undeniably exists abroad that it has been actively working to topple President Machel. The best course, for a start, would be to convene an international inquiry to establish why and in what circumstances the Machel aircraft crashed. Given Pretoria's policy of aggressive assertion of its interests in the region, it is hugely embarrassing that President Machel should have met his death on South African soil."

Renamo Victory Could 'Backfire'

"The worst possible outcome for South Africa of the rapidly escalating war in Mozambique would be the installation of a Renamo government in Maputo, according to international affairs experts," Anthony Johnson reports on page 12 of the *Cape Times*. South Africa's aid to Renamo could "backfire with a vengeance, since a Renamo victory could saddle South Africa with a predicament that could 'bleed the country dry.'" A Renamo victory would mean that South Africa would have to provide "open military and economic aid, not only to the new Mozambican government, but, as Frelimo renewed its guerilla war, to Malawi as well." President Machel's death "was likely to increase instability in Mozambique and intensity of war, according to analysts canvassed yesterday. They agreed the war in Mozambique — as well as the rest of the conflicts on the subcontinent — had virtually no chance of ending as long as a white minority regime remained in power in South Africa."

BUSINESS DAY on U.S. Disinvestment

The implication of the departure of companies such as Coke, IBM, and GM is that "this part of the world is slipping out of the American sphere of influence," suggests the editorial on page 8 of Johannesburg *Business Day* in English for 22 October. It also

marks the failure of the Sullivan Code, under which U.S. corporations "could be compelled to become agents of social change, a force for good." Also, the replacement local operations "will be no substitute for the full involvement of American corporations in South African society." The editorial goes on to point out that "the failure of corporate involvement is simply an aspect of the broader failure of constructive engagement." The envoy associated with that U.S. policy has been replaced by "a man whose chief qualification for the position appears to be his pigmentation." The editorial concludes by observing that "foreign policies of major powers follow their interests. By liquidating its interests in this part of the world, the U.S. sheds any responsibility for the region, and leaves the future to be determined by others who will, one may be sure, be less well-intentioned."

GM Bows to Economics

Business Day Industrial Editor David Furlonger comments on the reasons behind the GM decision to leave South Africa in an article on the same page. "Despite GM claims of the market's strategic importance and of the company's commitment to the Port Elizabeth area, it became clear that GM could not suffer heavy financial losses indefinitely." Furlonger supports this by pointing out that GM has not made a profit in South Africa since 1981, and its market share has been cut in half. Roger Smith, GM chairman, "cited the slow pace of SA political reform as a reason for the withdrawal."

Few doubt, however that the decision was based on cold economic facts." These, coupled with political criticism at home, "made it a straightforward decision to disinvest from SA." On the other hand, "the deal will earn GM more money from SA than it has made for years. It is rid of infrastructure, labour problems, import surcharges, high interest rates, perks taxes, local content programmes, soaring import costs, and poor market conditions. In their place is a captive company that will pay GM license fees for use of its trademarks and buy vehicle kits and components from GM in the U.S., Japan and West Germany."

SWAZILAND

King Mswati III Sends Condolences to Mozambique

MB222033 Mbabane Television Service in English
1815 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Mswati III today conveyed a message of condolence to the widow of the late President Samora Moises Machel, of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and to the government and people of Mozambique. In the message, conveyed by Prince Magaga through the Mozambican ambassador, Mr Daniel Magaia, at his residence this afternoon, his majesty described the demise of President Machel as a loss not only to the government and people of Mozambique, but to Swaziland and Africa as a whole. King Mswati, who described the late Mozambican as a great son of Africa, said that he regarded President Machel as his father, because he led his people at a time when the late King Sobhuza was king of Swaziland: His majesty said he was shocked by reports of the death of the Mozambican leader, from who, he said, he had hoped

to learn a lot, as President Machel had a wealth of experience as a national leader and in international affairs. [passage omitted]

ZIMBABWE

Further Reaction to Machel Death Reported

Paper Says RSA Concealing Evidence

MB230828 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0824 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Harare. Oct 23, SAPA — Zimbabwe's semi-official daily *The Herald* today accused South Africa of trying to conceal evidence that its fighter aircraft shot down the late President Samora Machel's jet on Sunday. The paper, which is controlled by the para-statal Mass Media Trust and is usually close to Zimbabwean Government thinking, has been accused of fanning tension by its emotive reportage on the crash.

A front page report carries the headline "South Africa Must Be Presumed Guilty" and quotes Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda. Today's editorial states: "No smoke screens nor doctoring of news by the South Africans is likely to succeed in exculpating them from blame for the air crash in which President Samora Machel died."

"Already, while on one hand pretending to be honest by stating that an international aviation enquiry into the crash is welcome, the Boers have on the other hand passed their own verdict by blaming bad weather and pilot error for the tragedy."

"Considering the depth of South Africa's apparent involvement in that tragic event one would have expected that, irrespective of provisions of the convention on international civil aviation, the Botha regime would have volunteered to stand aside and allow an independent probe to take place."

The Herald accused the South African minister of transport, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, of trying to use the convention to "legitimise" South African participation in a preliminary enquiry.

"How can South Africa ... investigate itself, especially in the light of the pilot's statement — which has been indirectly corroborated by another survivor who said he heard a loud noise before the crash — that the plane was shot down?"

"What evidence does the South African Government fear might be uncovered if it stays out of the investigation itself?"

"On Monday, Pik Botha, the South African foreign minister, said his country's Air Force had been aware of the ill-fated plane until at a certain stage the flight faded. The world was also told the plane hit a mountain top and totally disintegrated — information which the photograph we have published elsewhere in this issue would appear to dispute."

"As world reaction to Comrade Machel's death mounts, the South Africans are issuing more contradictory statements about the moments preceding the crash. They are talking of virtually

zero visibility while at the same time admitting they had the presidential flight on their radar screens even while it was flying over Zimbabwe. They now also talk of the plane touching the crest of a hill after turning west into South Africa rather than east into (sic) Maputo. But everyone is left guessing as to what the South African Air Force's reaction was when the plane strayed into South African airspace before disaster struck. It is such contradictions, coupled with the muzzling of the survivors now in South African hospitals, that make that country appear more and more involved in the Machel tragedy."

Association Blames RSA for Crash

*MB230754 Harare Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 23 Oct 86*

[Excerpt] The Zimbabwe-Mozambique Association has said President Machel's death was a direct cause [as heard] of South African oppression. The association said Comrade Machel's death had been seen in the context of the liberation struggle against apartheid. It called on all progressive forces of the world to unite and fight for the destruction of South Africa's policy of racial segregation. The association pointed out that failure to rid southern Africa of apartheid will be a betrayal of what Comrade Machel stood for. [passage omitted]

Students, Women Continue Rallies

*MB231815 Harare Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 23 Oct 86*

[Text] The death of President Samora Machel continues to evoke reactions of anger and sympathy. In Harare hundreds of students from the [word indistinct] and seke teachers colleges today held demonstrations as a gesture of sympathy with the bereaved comrades of Mozambique. The students demonstrated together with women from the ZANU-PF Harare province Women's League. The demonstrators marched from the ZANU-PF

Harare province offices to the South African Trade Mission, the offices of South African Airways, Air Malawi offices, the Malawian High Commission, and the American Embassy. At the Mozambican Embassy the peaceful demonstrators were told by the charge d' affaires, Comrade (Motsinhe Maciate), that their message of solidarity will be communicated to the people of Mozambique.

Marchers Mourn Machel Death

*MB240918 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0913 GMT
24 Oct 86*

[Text] Harare Oct 24 SAPA — Demonstrations to mourn the death of Mozambican President Samora Machel continued in Harare for the fourth day today with student teachers taking to the streets under the close watch of a large unit of riot police. About 300 of them marched through the city centre carrying anti-apartheid placards and singing praise for the late Mozambican leader in what was probably the most peaceful demonstration since Tuesday. Before retreating to their college, the students assembled at the Mozambican Embassy for speeches and poem reading.

More Military Aid Promised for Mozambique

*MB240821 Harare Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 24 Oct 86*

[Text] The minister of information, posts, and telecommunications, Comrade Nathan Shamuyarira, currently in Maputo, said Zimbabwe's military cooperation with Mozambique will increase following the death of Comrade Machel. In an interview with the Mozambican news agency, AIM, Comrade Shamuyarira said reports about Zimbabwe reducing its military forces in Mozambique are false, adding that links between Harare and Maputo will be further strengthened. He arrived in the Mozambican capital yesterday, accompanied by two other ministers, Comrades Kumbirai Kangai and David Karimanzira, to coordinate the funeral arrangements for the late Comrade Machel.